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Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1860.

CAMPAIGN AROUSED.

Great Mass Meeting at Urbana.

LET THE BALL ROLL.

[Special Dispatch to the Press and Tribune.]

URBANA, July 31st.

This has been a great day for Urbana and Champaign county. All parties admit that the meeting here to-day was the largest ever held in this part of the State.

Three monster processions came into town, measuring in the aggregate more than four miles in length, and containing all the devices that have yet been thought of, and some that were entirely new. Wide-Awakes, mounted men in monster wagons, rail-splitting and rail-mauling, flatboats on wheels; wagons with 33 young ladies representing the States, 150 banners, 50 transparencies with devices; innumerable carricatures, &c. &c.—these, and at least 15,000 of the sturdy yeomanry of this and the adjoining counties, made up the show.

The meeting was held on the Fair Grounds, and at times the enthusiasm for Honest Old Abe seemed to be beyond control. Shout after shout, cheer after cheer rent the air long before the regular proceedings of the day commenced.

Judge Trumbull spoke two hours, and made one of his greatest efforts. Many Democrats admitted that his arguments and facts were unanswerable and overwhelming; and many of his listeners will carry home that which will bear family crops of Republican votes. He exposed with an unsparing hand the heresies of modern Democracy, and ground them to powder by his logic. His dissection of the cheats and humbugs of Douglas was masterly. It was a noble effort, and produced marked effect.

Owen Lovejoy defended Republicans from the charge of sectionalism, negro-equality, interference with Slavery in the States, &c. His speech sparkled with wit; but it was terribly severe on the squatter humbug and its kindred dogmas. The speaker made the people mad with delight.

This evening a meeting is being held at Cork's Hall, which is crowded to its utmost capacity, and hundreds are outside.

The Republicans are jubilant, and their opponents of all stripes and factions downhearted and sick at the stomach.

Let the ball roll! J. C. M.

OLD KANE AROUSED.

Eight Thousand Freemen in Council.

AURORA, July 31—5 P. M.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Our county mass meeting has been an unexpected success. It has taken the people of Aurora by surprise. Our farmers are in the midst of their heavy harvest, and hundreds of them worked last night by moonlight to gain time to attend the Grand Rally to-day. You may judge of the spirit abroad among our people, when men feel such an interest in the Republican cause. We had expected about 3,000; but imagine our astonishment when we saw more than that many in a single delegation that came down Fox River. The number of people may be safely estimated at 8,000. The same number of Democrats would pass for 16,000; but it is not necessary for Republicans to exaggerate. The naked truth is big enough. The procession from Elgin, St. Charles, Geneva and Batavia was a prodigious affair. It occupied nearly an hour in passing a given point; it stretched almost three miles, and contained at least 4,000 persons. There were several hundred Wide Awakes, whom, from their pretty uniform, steady, soldier like step and youthful enthusiastic appearance, were an attractive feature of the delegation.

The procession from Oswego, Plano, Bristol, and Yorkville, was not far from two miles long. Six bands of music were in those monster processions. Of banners, flags, and devices, there were hundreds. Four teams drew chariots containing each 33 beautiful young ladies to represent the sister States. Poor Kansas was represented by a young lady riding behind the chariot alone. She had been excluded from a seat inside because she refused to own slaves.

One four-horse wagon had a big log on it, and some stalwart young Lincolns were splitting it into rails as the procession moved along. Every farmer's wagon bore some emblem; a rail and a maul was a popular one with the sons of toil, as it showed that their gallant leader had sprung from their own ranks and occupation in life.

Another feature was the mounted Wide-Awakes of Aurora, nearly 200 strong, under the command pro. tem. of Capt. Barker of Chicago. They made a magnificent display, as they performed escort duty. But I have not time to describe a tithe of the notable sights of the day. The vast mass about 2 o'clock had reached the beautiful grove out of town, where speaking was to take place. There were two stands, one for English and the other for German speeches. Hon. I. N. Arnold opened with a few remarks, and was followed by Hon. Richard Yates, our next Governor, in a powerful speech of two hours long. He was followed by Hon. Joseph Knox in a captivating speech, which elicited rounds of applause.

At the German stand, H. Kreissmann, Esq., of Chicago, elicited numerous cheers by the telling hits and pointed arguments he adduced. This evening we are to have a grand torchlight procession of all the Wide Awake Clubs in the county, and speeches by Hurlbut, Farnsworth and Plato, and in German by Hessing and Metzner, and others. Considering all things, it was a grand affair. Set old Kane down for a plump 3,000 for Abe Lincoln. This is above our Fremont mark; but we have the boys to do it. Tell your State Central Committee to draw on Kane for that majority. She will honor it.

OLD KANE.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Shear's Great News Enterprise—The Japanese and R. R. Securities—A Lucky Clerk—Great Swindle Foiled—New Douglas Organ.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Saturday, July 28th, 1860.

People in the West have very probably heard of Shear's Lightning News Express, which takes the daily issues of our morning journals, and distributes them two hundred miles north of this city before New Yorkers are reading them at their breakfast tables. This institution is now considered fairly established, and as it has produced several important changes in our newspaper world, let me give you a few statistics of its operation and success.

Mr. L. N. Shear, himself, is a live Yankee, long known here as an energetic packer and forwarder of city papers and magazines. Last winter he conceived the idea that the time had come when the suburbs of New York might be made to embrace hundreds, instead of twenties, of miles—so far as the prompt receipt of the morning city papers is concerned. Without saying anything to his brothers in the packing and forwarding line, he was shrewd enough to get a contract from the Hudson River Railroad Company for the running of an early special news and passenger train. By representing to the managers of the leading journals the probable large increase in circulation that would accrue to them from the success of this enterprise, he induced them all to favor it, and to go to press, for his benefit, an hour or two earlier in the morning than heretofore. On the 9th of April he ran his first train. The *Herald, Tribune, Times*, &c., which had formerly gone to press at any time between 2 and 4 A. M., fixed the hour of 2 as the moment when the "forms" should be lowered to the basement—whether all the news was in or not. At 3:45 A. M. Shear received his papers from the various offices; at 30 minutes after 5 his train started from 31st street up the Road—the papers undergoing a rolling-up and apportioning process at the hands of his agents on the car.

The most important result of this movement is, of course, the extension of the circulation of the New York daily press, owing to the immense gain in the time (over five hours) at which the Northern and Western towns of this State receive its issues. Along the Harlem Railroad the train travels at the rate of forty miles per hour. No stoppage is made, the respective bundles being thrown off at each town and village. So the Poughkeepsie folks get their papers at 8 A. M.; Albany is reached at 9:30, and when the Legislature is in session, its members read the account of the previous day's debates—in journals published 150 miles away—an hour while the tardier New Yorkers are just turning out of their beds. By connection with trains still further North, Troy is reached at 7:50, and Rutland, Vermont, at 9:30 A. M. The New York Central Railroad train, which goes West at 7:30, takes along large invoices for Buffalo and intermediate towns—Syracuse being reached at noon, Rochester at two P. M., and Buffalo at five P. M. Beyond the latter point no advantage in time is gained; the only improvement effected is that a connection with the more Western routes is always sure of being made. Great excitement was at first created among the newspapers of Buffalo and other towns, which cried out against the power of centralization exercised by the New York press to their disadvantage. I take it, however, that no serious extension of rivalry need be feared by any provincial journals, save those of and below Albany—and these might as well tell the sun to stand still, as not to foresee the natural and inevitable tendency of civilization, to just this kind of aggregation and reaching out by great cities. Much opposition was also experienced by Shear from the rival forwarding houses, who naturally felt badly about his success, and raised the cry of monopoly. Shear has minded his own business, and the public have fallen in with his idea so well that his daily purchase of papers has increased from the load—9,000—which he took on April 9th, to 21,000, and is rapidly gaining. The following detail of one day's packages, will show you how the different papers are in demand "up the River:" *Herald*, 5,808; *Times*, 3,670; *Tribune*, 5,020; *World*, 2,655; *Sun*, 465; *Express*, 256; *News*, 180—total 20,474.

The journals experience one difficulty, flowing out of the new arrangement. Having to go to press so early, they don't get in all the news, and after Shears' orders are printed off, they have frequently to unlock the forms and put in a host of new matter, which the people up the road of course do not get in the first editions.

One thing is certain. In a country so vast in extent, and diverse in climate and interests as our own, no one city can exert the influence that London exerts over England. Here we must have a dozen centres. Though every year the U. S. journals are increasing in power and wealth, the same is true of the press of Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago. The telegraph gives the latest news to all alike, and the day is not far distant when the journals of the cities named will rival, in size, matter, and vastness of influence, those of the only seaboard metropolis, which still produces sheets that excell them.

The recovery in the value of railroad shares and securities, which has now been progressing for nearly a month, shows no signs of abatement. The rise has been varied once or twice by natural and moderate re-actions, and is, in fact, the most healthy, well-based improvement we have had since the panic of '57. It has rather been remarkable for its general extent, and for the immense amount of business done on 'Change during its continuance, than for any unusual allowance on any one stock. Thus, since June 1st, Hudson River has risen 9 per cent.; Ill. Central, 11; Michigan Southern Guarantied, 15; Rock Island, 6; Galena & Chicago, 7. When it is remembered that in sundry spasmodic and temporary inflations, by which the past two years have been marked, several of these stocks have leaped up 15 and 20 per cent. in ten days, the favorable nature of the present rise is better appreciated. In the first time in a long while, brokers are able to make fortunes from legitimate *commissions*. The outside public are buyers—for investments—and for several days of last and this week, more business has been done in Wall street than in any similar time before. All this is in the heat of summer, and Saratoga and Newport mourn the absence of many a family broker, who at this season last year was driving a fast span along the road to the Lake, at the former resort, or by the sandbeach of the latter. Our brokers dress fashionably and spend their money like princes, but they know better than to neglect business for pleasure, when the outside public are "in."

Speculation of course has been rife. It is surprising how small an amount of cash will do to speculate with, and consequently how many men of small means lose or double their little all in our fascinating "street." I have just heard of a Grand street dry goods clerk, whose earnings, last June, amounted to only $3,000. He has occasionally "taken a flyer," and being a shrewd fellow, thought he foresaw a "big rise" this season. So about the 1st of June he found a broker willing to buy him 1,000 shares of "Guaranteed," Buyer 60 days, and to accept his $3,000 as a deposit on the purchase—a margin of only 3 per cent. When the stock had risen 5 per cent. he sold, at a profit of $5,000, and at once purchased 2,000 shares in the same way with his $8,000. These he carried till last week, when he was wise enough to sell—making $16,000 on his second transaction. He now proposes to let stocks alone, and to go into partnership with the merchant who employs him. Few speculations are so fortunate as his, but as outsiders always operate for the rise, many similar stories are current just now. For three years this propensity of unprofessional speculators to "buy long" rather than "sell short," has kept their pockets in a depleted state, and it is time for them to reap a little harvest.

The members of the Joint Special Committee of our Common Council, to whom was entrusted the late entertainment of the Japanese Embassy are in a serious state of trepidation over the rigid inquiry being instituted into the items making up their neat little bill of $105,000. It will be remembered that the original appropriation made by the Aldermen was only $30,000—enough in all conscience, to pay for royal hospitality.—As it became known, however, that the munificent Boone and the irrepressible Lelands were in league to receive the advantages of the occasion, people began to guess that another appropriation would be necessary—that possibly these ingenious *confreres* would succeed in bringing in a bill of $40, $50 or possibly $60,000. Not even those most cognizant of the fact that "some things can be done as well as others," could say they were not surprised when a total of $125,000 was coolly footed up by the gentlemen named! After much revision by Comptroller Haws, this was cut down to $105,000.—But even the people of this much plundered city arose to cry out against the enormous swindle. Alderman Starr of the committee, washed his hands of the matter, and was the first to introduce a resolution calling for a bill of items. And now, Hon. L. S. Chatfield, as a tax-payer, and Mr. Haws, as Comptroller, unite in applying to the Supreme Court for an injunction against the city, forbidding payment of the bill aforesaid until further proceedings can be instituted. This demand sets forth that the total expenses of the Japanese ball, board, &c., were not over $10,000, and that the Lelands charge $80,000; therefore, that taxes in this city are largely increasing yearly, without any commensurate advantages accruing to the tax-payers, &c. The Lelands threaten unless their Aldermanic friends above these charges through, to bring in a bill which will include, among other items, thousands of dollars' worth of champagne, rooms, &c., furnished to the members of the committee for the use of themselves and friends, and to reveal other still more scandalous secrets. All good citizens rejoice at the prospect that the entire fraud will be exploded, and as I have said, the conspirators are shaking in their boots.

Still another newspaper—a daily—is to be started this season. It is said to have a large capital, will be Douglas Democratic in politics, and it is rumored that Geo. N. Sanders will be the whipper-in and general manager of the concern. LAKEWOOD.

Ohio Politics.

Hon. Edward Wade having expressed a willingness to retire from Congress at the expiration of his term, a movement has been made in the XIXth District for the nomination of Hon. Robt. F. Paine, of Cleveland.

PERRY COUNTY.—The New Lexington *Weekly* says there are not less than twenty-five or thirty persons in that township, who have hitherto been Democrats, who announce their determination to support Lincoln and Hamlin. We hear of similar changes in almost every section of the country. The march of the Republican party is onward to victory.

WILLIAMS COUNTY.—A letter from Stryker, Ohio, to the Toledo *Blade*, says that Cunningham R. Scott, Esq., a Democrat who was elected Prosecuting Attorney in this county, in the face of a large majority, and has been a Republican majority three years ago, and who is regarded as their best stump speaker, has renounced all allegiance to the rotten old concern, and many other honest men are beginning to alter in their faith.

THE CITY.

☞ See advertisement of Great Central Route to the East in this day's advertisement.

☞ A grand time is anticipated by the excursionists to Kankakee to-morrow. "All aboard" is the motto.

BRITISH MAILS FOR CHICAGO were despatched yesterday by the Grand Trunk Railway from Toronto, and are due here at 8 A. M. to-day.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—It is quite certain that the Prince of Wales will make the tour of the Northwest, and so visit our city.

BAG THIEF.—John Ryan was fined $15 yesterday for stealing grain bags from Spencer's dock.

REFORM SCHOOL.—A lad named Auguste Koppe was sent to the Reform School for vagrancy.

POLICE.—The amount of fines for the two sessions of the Police Court on Monday and Tuesday reached the figure of $485.

THE ZOUAVES.—The "boys" are going to Louisville, on their way to St. Louis, to be the guests of the Marion Rifles.

THE NEW ORLEANS EXCURSIONISTS.—The great excursion from New Orleans and other Southern cities, reaches this city over the Illinois Central Railroad at 9 o'clock this evening.

THE LIQUOR LAWS.—Within the week there have been four parties convicted of selling liquor, and fined $50 each. Cheaper to comply with the ordinance.

MISSING.—Information is wanted of George Legg, a machinist; information will be received through the policeman in at the Illinois Central depot.

THE ROLLING MILL.—Ward's great Iron Mill on the North Branch is again in operation, and by its "pillar of cloud by day" forming a prominent object in that quarter of our suburbs.

BURGLARY.—A saloon, kept by an Italian named Frank Gaoli, on Madison, between Jefferson and Clinton streets, was entered by burglars Sunday night, and upwards of $56 worth of pure Havana cigars, $6 in money, and a quantity of liquor carried off.

ARRESTED FOR DEBT.—W. S. Rogers of the Canal embezzlement matter was arrested yesterday on a capias as a debtor to John H. Kinzie for $1,000. He was arrested by the Sheriff last evening, and is held for bail in the sum of nine thousand dollars.

GOOD.—That long and much neglected portion of our city, LaSalle street between Madison and Washington streets, is, we are glad to see, being put in a condition of permanent improvement, by laying the area walls and bringing both street and sidewalk to grade.

A WOMAN PICKS A WOMAN'S POCKET.—Mary A. Hodges has been held to bail in $200 for picking the pocket of one Elizabeth Buchinger of a wallet containing fifty cents and an order for $9. When arrested the prisoner had the wallet in her possession.

☞ J. Mercer Langston, the distinguished orator from Oberlin, Ohio, will address the citizens of Chicago on this (Wednesday) evening, August 1st, at Metropolitan Hall, in commemoration of the emancipation of slaves in British West Indies. We invite all to attend. Admission 15 cents.

AT HYDE PARK.—Among the guests within the past few days at the Hyde Park House were the following distinguished strangers:—Hon. Dean Richmond, Buffalo; R. F. Smith, Esq., Dr. Rathbone and family, New Orleans; Judge Dewey, St. Louis; Col. Draper and family, Mobile; Wm. A. Saltarktall, Esq. and family, New York.

CRICKET.—The long-talked of match between the married and single Cricketers of this city came off yesterday on the Grounds of the Prairie Club, and was a very exciting match—the married men proving too strong for their opponents, winning the match by 20 runs. The batting of William Scott Stewart on the married side was admired by all, and cheer after cheer went up for him when he triumphantly brought his bat out, having scored 51 runs in the second innings—none of the single men being able to find their way to his wicket.

RECEPTION OF THE NEW ORLEANS EXCURSIONISTS.—An adjourned meeting was held at the Tremont House last evening, in reference to the reception of the New Orleans party, who will arrive by the Illinois Central Railroad this evening, and a committee of the following-named gentlemen appointed to meet the party and communicate to them the various excursions and entertainments of which they might avail themselves while with us:

Judge Wilson, B. S. Raymond, Ex-Mayor Haines, J. B. Drake, Geo. M. Gray, H. E. Sargent, Judge Van Higgins, J. A. Kennedy.

Scientific Expedition.

A company of our residents with a full ardor enkindled by the rich field offered in this section, at this season, to lovers of natural science, left this city yesterday for an expedition purely scientific in its character. The aim being the study of altitudes and temperature, the air currents, the habits and genera of the fish of our fresh water ponds, as well as the traces of the modern *glacial* period, Crystal Lake, McHenry County, lying in Lat. 42 deg. 12 m. North; Long. 88. 21 W. T. 43 N. R. 8. 2. Sect. 1, seemed to combine in the largest degree the advantages for such research.

At the outset it was determined to follow up the iron formation characterizing what for its distinctiveness, we term the (W. H.) *Ogdenite* period, commencing on the lake shore, and by a northwesterly course striking the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien, maintaining throughout its distinctness, and having no manner of connection with the course taken by the iceberge of the glacier period, whence it evidently must be classed with a subsequent time.

The party followed the line of this iron formation very rapidly, at times at the rate of over twenty miles an hour. It passed the intersection of a kindred formation in the Fox River valley, but belonging to the Galena group. At Crystal Lake the party made a detour to the Southwest and commenced the study of soils on foot. They were well equipped with various aids to the proposed research of the day, and about one mile and a half from the track they had pursued from this city, came upon the great remains of the glacial period. These glaciers have been carefully housed by private enterprise, and through purposes scientific enough perhaps, but mainly mercenary. Certainly it has caused a *coolness* to spring up between Messrs. Joy & Frisbie and our community.

Passing a short time at these huge covered icebergs, estimated to contain about 18,000 tons, attention was called to a series of experiments in the assimilation and absorption of fluids and solids, which owing to the altitude, 350 feet above the level of Lake Michigan, were highly successful. "Nature abhors a vacuum," and it should be the aim and the pride of the devotees of true science to closely pattern after Nature, and in the same spirit (or the best that is to be obtained.)

The study of currents of air, temperature and depth of the water, and the habits and tastes of the fish coming next in order, that these might be pursued simultaneously, apparatus that had been prepared at some expense was called in question, the description of which will be presented as a paper to any Scientific Association unfamiliar with the common sail boat of the clinker-built genus, and shoulder of mutton sail. It is impossible, much as we love science, the details, to present the full report presented in each of these fields. The committee on currents of air report most favorably, and especially upon the excellence of the apparatus regularly kept for testing the same. The scientific visitor at Crystal Lake can scarcely go amiss, (but the taking along a Miss or party of Misses will be better) in finding the currents everything that will be desired for an excellent sail.

As to the classes and habits of the fish in those waters, the committee report that classification has been rendered very difficult from entire lack of specimens. Hence the habits of these fish are inferred to be shy, retiring; possibly they are blind, akin to the eyeless fish of the Mammoth Cave. Either the fish did not like the bait or spoons, (reference is intended to the apparatus for trolling, and not to any of the party,) or were not hungry. It should receive the early attention of the scientific in either event. Here we leave the report.

OUR CANADIAN VISITORS.

Their Excursion through Illinois.

PARTING BANQUET AT THE TREMONT HOUSE.

The excursion of our distinguished Canadian visitors to different parts of this and immediately adjoining States, has been kept before our readers at its prominence deserved.—Throughout it has been an entire and most gratifying success.

Resuming our notes of their progress, they passed one Sabbath at Dixon, where the citizens of that place gave them a reception and ball at the Nachusa House on Saturday evening. They left Dixon at 5 A. M. Monday, and at Freeport were met by Hon. C. B. Davis, of Galena, who gave them a formal invitation to visit that city, and the lead mines of that vicinity.

This invitation accepted, the party reached Galena in time for a late breakfast, and passed some hours of Monday in a visit to the lead mines. They then took the ferry boat to Dubuque, where they were met by Mayor Stout. The citizens of Dubuque received them, and treated them in a most generous manner. The party took a short trip up the river, and landed for a few minutes on Wisconsin soil.

They returned at 5½ P. M. from Dubuque. At Amboy a serenade from a fine band awaited them, and "God Save the Queen" was given in excellent style. The Mayor of Amboy made a brief address, responded to by Prof. Ferguson.

At Mendota, at 10 P. M. on Monday evening, the excursionists sat down to a sumptuous repast spread by the Illinois Central Railroad Company. After an hour or two delightfully passed, they were once more "all aboard," and reached Chicago at 6 P. M. yesterday. The day was given to a general glance at objects of interest in our city. The Board of Trade yesterday morning appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. J. C. Wright, Geo. Watson, M. S. Stewart, J. H. Tucker and D. C. Scranton, to wait upon the Canadian Excursionists, and tender to them an invitation to visit their rooms on 'Change.

The invitation was accepted and a large number of the excursionists appeared and were formally presented by the Chairman, Mr. Wright, to the President of the Board in the Chair, who welcomed them in a handsome and appropriate address, which was responded to by Mr. Snyder, in behalf of the visitors, and followed by Mr. Wright in behalf of the Board; to which Mr. Elliott further responded for the guests. The occasion was a most happy and agreeable one, which passed off most pleasantly.

Our Canadian guests bade Chicago and Illinois farewell last night with tremendous eclat, in a dinner which they gave at the Tremont House, to such of their Western friends and hosts as they could get together from their widely separated homes—the various calling-places of the party, at each of which they have met with gratifying attentions. The only drawback to the enjoyment of the occasion was the absence of men who had identified themselves with the various pleasures of the inland trip; for instance, Mr. Bross, who had made some of the best remarks of all the many speeches they listened to. He was out of town, and so could not join in the festivities. Mr. Crandall, of the Urbana Union, had been a long time of the party, and with his wit and wisdom, ready repartee, and more solid speechifying powers, had been almost the life and soul of it while there. He had already said good bye, and our visitors, one and all, deplored his absence from this the farewell entertainment, given by them to express their acknowledgements.

Col. R. N. Denison of Toronto, member of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, and President of the West York Agricultural Society, filled the Chair, and was seconded by James Johnson, Esq., Vice President of the Middlesex Agricultural Society.

Gage Bro. & Drake gave an excellent dinner, which was most excellently discussed and appreciated, and then the Chair gave the "regular" toasts—"The President of the United States" and "The Queen, God bless her," each of them introduced with a few appropriate remarks, and received standing, with all the honors.

Next came what might almost be called the event of the evening, viz: the toast and address to Mr. Austin.

The Chairman called upon H. B. Bostwick, Esq., of Toronto, to read an address expressive of the appreciation which our Canadian friends entertained of the genial qualities, kindheartedness and unvarying good humor and attention of J. B. Austin, Esq., of the Illinois Central Railway, who had been their *charge d'affairs* during the excursion through the West.

Mr. Bostwick premised the address by remarking that when he first met Mr. Austin in the character of a confidential agent of the Illinois Central, his first impression was that that corporation had placed the control of very important interests in the hands of a very young man; but, when he caught the glance of his eye, he was satisfied they were in safe hands. The subsequent communication which he had the pleasure to enjoy with Mr. Austin confirmed his first impressions; and, though only thrown together yesterday, as it were, he felt toward him as a friend of years' standing. Acquaintance had ripened into friendship under the genial influence of his kindly disposition as rapidly as do the fruits of the South under the fructifying rays of the tropical sun.

The address is as follows:

To J. B. Austin, Esq., Registrar of the Illinois Central Land Department, Chicago:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, being residents of Canada, and having just completed an excursion over the Illinois Central Railroad and some of the intersecting lines, before returning to our homes, desire to express to you the gratification which we have received during this excursion, and our appreciation of your great kindness and attention.

Having now traveled over the Illinois Central and other railroads from Chicago to Cairo and thence to Dubuque, and having sojourned at various places by the way, we cannot refrain from expressing our admiration of the beautiful country which is traversed by these railroads, and particularly by the Illinois Central. Living as we do in a forest country, the prairies are to us a novelty, and surveying their fertile and magnificent plains, bearing upon their surface vast herds of cattle and the most luxuriant crops, we are convinced that nature has left nothing undone to make them the abode of a happy and prosperous population. For this opportunity to survey so extensive a region, we feel ourselves under deep obligations to the managers of the Illinois Central and the managers of the other railways on which we have traveled, and to the gentlemen having charge of the steamers on which we have sailed, and we trust that you will convey to them our deep sense of their liberality and attention.

The kindly fellowship extended to us by the citizens of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, wherever we went, fully justifies all we have heard of the hospitality of the West.

To you, Sir, as the representative of the Illinois Central and other railways over which we have traveled, we tender our cordial thanks, for you have gone beyond the requirements of official duty, and your uniform kindness and disposition to oblige, in every particular, will ever be held in grateful remembrance by us.

With best wishes for your health and success in life, we remain, dear Sir, your obedient servants.

George Alexander, M. L. Council, C. W.; [illegible list of signatures]

The toast and address were responded to with "three times three," given with a zest and cordiality which showed the cheers came from the hearts of the company.

Mr. Austin modestly replied, disclaiming any personal claims to the acknowledgments so profusely tendered, but happy to be assured that the Road he represented and the Roads which had joined him in this effort at international hospitality—namely, the Michigan Central, the Cairo and Fulton, the Ohio and Mississippi, the Chicago and Alton, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Dubuque and Pacific, and to-day, the Michigan Southern—that these roads had so happily succeeded in making the trip agreeable to the guests, adding that the pleasure was at least mutual, and the obligation, if any, on our side rather than on that of our visitors. His remarks were received with much applause and the Roads in their turn toasted with honors.

For the Dubuque and Pacific, Dr. Rauch, formerly of Iowa, now of Chicago, responded in a few remarks touching Iowa. This State and Railroad were unfortunately slighted by the excursionists by an over engrossment in the objects of interest on this side of the Mississippi. Every calculation was made, both by the Iowans as hosts and the guests, to cross at Dubuque and extend their voyage into the interior of Iowa over the D. & P. road to Independence, a thriving town some eighty miles in the interior; but the result shows the vanity of all earthly plans. The Galena lead mines usurped hours which it was found, too late, should have been otherwise employed. The "furlough" of the party expired at such a time as to make it imperative to return straight to Chicago, and the untoward incident produced the most decided, if not the only expressions of regret which I heard connected with the trip. Dr. Rauch observed that "*Iowa*," in its usually accepted signification, was taken to have meant in the Indian tongue, "The Desired;" indicating a place sought for, and satisfying to its discoverer. A common impression conveyed to the minds of those who only saw this lovely State from the river, was that it was generally a hilly, wooded land, unlike its sister Illinois, (and therefore of course not quite perfect.) This is an error. A beautiful rolling prairie is the predominant characteristic of the State, though timber was abundant and valuable on the Mississippi and other streams. The Doctor pleasantly expressed, for himself and for the State of Iowa, the hope that the neighborly international relations might grow and be strengthened, until the boundary lines should scarcely exist except on paper, and we should again feel, as we are, brothers of one blood and one lineage.

Mr. Elliott, barrister, of London, introduced a health to "Our Guests," in a few remarks illustrating the mollifying effects of travel, on prejudices, by some anecdotes, which were well received.

Mr. Johnson now gave "Our Next Meeting," to which Mr. Boulton proposed as an amendment, "At Hamilton." Toast and addendum both drank with acclamation.

Mr. Kirkland was now called on (by previous arrangement) to give as finale, a farewell on the part of the Westerners, in response to which demand he offered the following:

"LINES."

Long, long ago, when Jonathan was young,
[illegible]

The delivery of these "Lines" was interrupted by numerous bursts of laughter and applause at every possible and impossible point of local allusion, and at the conclusion the whole company rose with "three times three, one more and a tiger," and hosts and guests separated with a noisy enthusiasm such as even the Tremont House has rarely heard, with its echoes with reverberations, from innumerable jovial companies.

Some of the Canadians started per Michigan Central R. R. last night, and some by the "Evergreen City" to go round the lakes to Collingwood, the remainder by the Michigan Southern this morning.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.—The excellent management of the road has secured to it features of completeness and perfection worthy of a first class thoroughfare. Large parties have been at work this season on the repairs of the track, replacing worn-out rails, and ballasting the track. Its rolling stock equipment is of a very superior class.

CADET SHIELD LOST.—On Monday evening a Cadet Shield, with the owner's name engraved thereon, was lost on Rush street bridge, or between there and South Water street, on Michigan avenue. Any one finding it will be rewarded by leaving it at Norris & Hyde's, 100 Dearborn street.

Suicide—Supposed Mystery.

Yesterday some little sensation was caused by the rumor that the body of a woman had been found in a well in the West Division, with a cord about her neck, and a gash upon her head. The information to this effect was brought to Coroner James first by the neighbors, and almost immediately after the husband of the woman came to announce that his wife had committed suicide.

The parties are Peter Ranck and his wife Katrina, the deceased. He has been twice married, and there are three children by the last marriage, and two living by the first. The parties lived on Hubbard street, between May and Rucker streets. The body was taken from the well, and carried to the house adjoining, where an inquest was held.

Up to the present writing the inquest is not completed, but enough has been developed to render it more than probable that the jury will find a verdict that the unhappy woman came to her death by her own hands.

Peter Ranck, the husband, gave evidence before the Coroner's Jury that he last saw her about 12 o'clock Monday night; she was walking up and down in a front room; she had been in bed; they had retired about 9 o'clock; she lay until 11 before she got up.

She did not say why she got up; all she said was that she was so sorry we were so poor and she did not know how we should get along; she said nothing when she got up; I asked her to lay down; she did so; I was tired and fell asleep and did not wake up again until about three o'clock in the morning; during the past summer she has complained about her head, but I never knew there was anything wrong about her; since she had her first child she talked sometimes a little foolish; she got her meals as usual yesterday; after supper she, the children and myself sat on the steps outside the house; sat there till 9 o'clock; then went to bed; a little boy lay in the bed between my wife and me; she got up and walked up and down the floor; (witness repeated the testimony substantially as given above) when I woke up about 3, I found her out of bed; I searched the house; I looked outside and could not find her; went back to the house, found her shoes in the front room, the room in which we slept; I then walked to a neighbor named Nicholas Peterson, asked him to help me look for my wife; we went first to a place on Elizabeth-st., where we once lived; coming back, Petersen suggested looking around the stable in the rear of the lot where we now live; in looking around the stable we saw her feet sticking out of the well; Peterson and I saw it both at once; we both tried to pull her out, thinking she might not be dead; when we found she was dead we left her lying on the ground by the well; we went for Neils Ericson's; he came with us and looked at her; then we all went into Ericson's house; then I went home and dressed myself to go for the Coroner; Peterson's step-son went with me; we went to the West Market; from there to the house of the Coroner; he was not at home, and I then went to his office; it was between 3 and 4 o'clock when we found my wife; just day break; I live in the front part of my house and a German family live in the back part; my family consisted of my wife, myself, and five children; two of them live out; last night there were three of the youngest children at home; the oldest thirteen years old, one four years and one five months; the German family have no children; they are newly married; they have lived in the house fourteen days; they were at home last night; do not know if they were at home this morning; did not go into their part of the house.

Other witnesses were sworn, medical men, and neighbors of the deceased, but nothing was developed to throw any doubt upon the husband's statement. The jury will give their verdict this morning.

TWINE AND CORDAGE.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Gilbert Hubbard & Co., dealers in Cordage and Twine, Nos. 205 and 207 South Water street, in "Robbins Iron Block." Flags, banners and ensigns are in great demand, and we would refer political clubs and all others in want of these necessary "campaign documents" to their house, and to the fact that they have on hand and make to order at short notice, every variety of campaign banners and flags. They keep the heaviest stock to be found west of New York of twines, cordage and heavy cotton goods, and our friends will do well to order of them, and reap the advantage always to be obtained by purchasing where a large stock and full assortment is kept at all times. Their supply of what Horace Greeley calls "neckweed," (known in commercial parlance as rope,) is extensive, and we prophecy for them large orders from disappointed politicians about the middle of November; and, by the way, we would suggest to Gilbert Hubbard & Co. the propriety of having a lot of it cut into lengths—and the ends knotted.

A DOUBLE ESCAPADE.—One George Northrup keeps an establishment not favorably known as the "Arbor," in the southern suburbs of the city. He has also a horse and buggy. Yesterday Constable Hearicks levied on the team on an execution. Northrup got his friend D. E. Patterson to run the team off. A grand trial of horseflesh took place down South Clark street, the Constable coming out the winner of the one mile heat, and bagging Patterson for his untimely interference.

Constable Keeler held a State warrant against Northrup and started to take him into custody. The latter started to defeat such a purpose, and got a little the start of Keeler. Constable Hendricks and Keeler then joined pursuit, and after a sharp foot race took Northrup into custody. Both Northrup and Patterson are now in jail, committed by Justice Holsington.

EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES CELEBRATION.—To day, the 1st of August, being the anniversary of West India Emancipation, is to be appropriately celebrated by our colored citizens. At 7½ A. M. they are to assemble at the A. M. E. Church, whence at 8 o'clock the procession will march to the cars, and proceed to Evanston, where they will take part in appropriate exercises, speaking, etc., and a good time generally.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The following is the traffic of the Great Western Railway for the week ending July 27th, 1860:

From Passengers	$[illegible]
From Freight and Live Stock	[illegible]
From Mails and Sundries	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Corresponding week in 1859	[illegible]
Increase	[illegible]

BASE BALL.—The match between the Ossawatomie Junior and the Wide Awake Senior Base Ball Clubs, came off on the grounds of the former, corner of Twelfth and Halstead streets, and resulted in the following score: Ossawatomie Junior, 69; Wide Awake Senior, 12.

WM. G. STEPHENS, Secretary.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the "Home" this (Wednesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

E. F. DICKINSON, Sec'y.

WIDE AWAKE ATTENTION!—There will be a drill on Wednesday evening, and every evening this week, preparatory for the trip to Springfield. Let every Wide Awake attend.

G. I. WATERMAN, Sec'y.

National Teachers Association, and American Normal School Association.

The annual meeting of these National Associations will be held at Buffalo, N. Y., commencing on Tuesday, Aug. 7, and continuing through the week.

The Normal Association will organize on Tuesday at 10 o'clock, A. M. Introductory address by the President, W. F. Phelps, Principal of the New Jersey State Normal School.

The National Teachers' Association will organize on Wednesday, at the same hour. Introductory address by the President, J. W. Bulkley, Superintendent of Schools, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lectures will be delivered and papers presented by B. G. Northrop, of Mass., J. S. Wickersham of Penn., D. N. Camp, of Conn., E. North of Hamilton College, N. Y., John Kneeland of Mass., E. L. Youmans of N. Y., W. H. Wells of Chicago, and others.

It is expected that papers will be presented for discussion on the most important themes pertaining to the several departments of instruction and discipline, from the Primary School to the University.

In view of the character of the gentlemen who are to lecture, the subjects to be presented, the relations of the country and departments of instruction represented, the general interest felt in both Associations throughout the States and the Canadas, and the locality of the place of meeting, within an hour of Niagara, it is expected that this will be the largest and most important educational meeting ever held in the United States.

The citizens of Buffalo will open their houses for the free entertainment of all ladies in attendance, who will accept their hospitalities. Members, upon their arrival, will report themselves at the library rooms of the Young Men's Association, where a committee will be in waiting to receive the ladies, and direct them to their several places of entertainment.

The proprietors of the American Hotel, Clarendon, and Mansion House, will reduce their rate of charge to $1.50 per day. Several other excellent hotels will entertain members at $1.00 per day.

An excursion to Niagara Falls will be arranged for the members of the Association.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

WIDE AWAKE ATTENTION!—The place to procure Wide-Awake uniforms is 101 Randolph street, at [jy30-3tz] SAM. DUNN & Co.'s.

☞ Now is the time to bring your Lard, Astral, Camphene and Fluid Lamps, and have them altered to burn that economical and brilliant non explosive light—Kerosene Oil—at Noble's Lamp and Oil Emporium—128 Clark street, between Washington and Madison sts. jy 28 1t

GAS FIXTURES.—Large invoice of new styles just received by H. M. WILMARTH, 75 South Clark street. jy28-3t

☞ Miller's Hair Invigorator—the best in use. S. T. Hunckley, agent, 302 State street. ie20-3m.

MARRIED.

On the 31st inst., by the Rev. [illegible], at No. [illegible] [illegible] street, Mr. HENRY [illegible], of the firm of F. F. and H. [illegible], and Miss ISABELLA M. LAWTON, all of this city.

DIED.

On Tuesday, July 31st, EMMA, infant daughter of David and Jane Cory, aged one month and three days.

Funeral Thursday, August 1st, at 10 o'clock from No. 213 Edina Place.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn-st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West. jal-1860-y

MONEY TO LOAN
10 per Cent. for Five Years.
☞ Short Paper Discounted.
B. F. DOWNING & CO.
[illegible] Exchange Bank Building, Clark st.

WANTED—An active, intelligent lad, between fifteen and sixteen years of age, who is to obtain a situation as clerk, office or errand boy. He will endeavor to give satisfaction at whatever he is employed. Please apply at Press and Tribune Office. au1 1t

OPERATIONS ON THE FEET.—Dr. C. KENNEY, Surgeon Chiropodist, 119 Clark street, room No. 13 (up stairs.) Corns, bunions, Club and Inverted Nails successfully treated without pain or drawing blood, and without the use of acid. Price 50 cents to $1. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 till 6 P. M.
☞ Will call at residence if desired. au1-1t

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN
AND
DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON
Flags or Ensigns.

Price List of American Bunting Political Flags:
[illegible price list]

We charge 25 cents per foot extra for lettering.
Small Flags at $4.50, $6.50 and $12.00 per hundred, with names of the different Candidates printed on them.
Orders for any of the above will receive prompt attention. [illegible]
W. B. KEEN,
Wholesale Bookseller and Stationer,
au1 148 Lake street, Chicago.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
—TO—
DETROIT, BUFFALO, SUSPENSION BRIDGE,
Niagara Falls, Albany,
NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND,
AND ALL
NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND CANADIAN TOWNS.
☞ For Tickets apply at the Railroad Company's Office, opposite Tremont House, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.
Freight taken at Lowest Rates
To and from the East.
au1 A. WALLINGFORD, Agent.

E. H. SARGENT,
APOTHECARY,
At the New Prescription Drug Store,
COR. RANDOLPH AND STATE STS.
The above Store will be opened this day with a carefully selected stock of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and New Preparations, Toilet and Fancy Goods, [illegible]
All articles put up at this establishment will be of the
BEST QUALITY OBTAINABLE.
Personal attention will be given to the Dispensing of Medicines.
Chicago, August 1st, 1860. au1-1m

DESK ROOM.—Ample space in a very pleasant office, centrally located. Address [illegible] Post Office Box 3790. jy31-3t

DEARBORN SEMINARY ON Wabash ave. bet. Randolph and Washington sts.
The next term of this Institution for Young Ladies will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 17th, 1860.
Catalogues can be obtained by calling at the Seminary.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and Charles Sassaman, successor of the firm of Sassaman & Brooks [illegible]
CHARLES SASSAMAN,
GEO. H. BROOKS.
The Confectionery Business will be carried on as heretofore at my New Place of business,
No. 39 Randolph Street,
East of State street. Thankful for past favors I hope, by [illegible]
CHARLES SASSAMAN.
jy31-3t

WALL PAPERS
SELLING
CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
F. E. RIGBY,
81 .... RANDOLPH STREET 81
[jy31-d&w-3m]

"GET THE BEST."
Thomson's Celebrated
SKIRTS.
Novelties for Autumn, 1860.
THE EUGENIE PARIS GORE.
" CONSTITUTION.
" SOUTHERN QUEEN.
" FAIRY.
" PARISIAN TRAIN.
" ZEPHYR.
[illegible]
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO.,
jy31-d&w-3m 309 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK WIRE MILL.—
NELSON & RICHMOND,
Manufacturers of, and Dealers in
WIRE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Particular attention given to orders to their Warehouse, 81 John street, N. Y., which will be filled PROMPTLY, and sent by READY Dispatch.
Circulars furnished, giving discount from List, or net prices at LOWEST MARKET RATES.
TERMS—Six Months' Note, payable at Bank, with current rate of Exchange on New York, or 5 per cent. off for Cash.
jy31-d&w-3m Wire Mill, 29th street; Warehouse, 81 John st. } NEW YORK.

HORSE RAILROAD AND OMNIBUS TO
GRACELAND CEMETERY & PARK.
[illegible]
9 A. M., 2:30 P. M. & 5:30 P. M.
Leaves the Cemetery for the City at
9 A. M., 12 M. and 5:15 P. M.
[illegible]
BRYAN HALL,
Opposite the Court House.

SEARCH THE COUNTRY
[illegible]
JOURNALS, CYLINDERS, SMALL COGS and FINE MACHINERY in general.
[illegible]
"Fine Spindle Machinery Oil,"
AT 128
LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM,
128 Clark street, between Madison and Washington
CHAS. L. NOBLE, Manager.

PALM OIL.—10,000 Lbs. of
PALM OIL,
[illegible]
Post Office address Box 1546. THOMAS DOUGALL.

Amusements.

THE TENTH EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES AND MECHANIC ARTS,
Including Agricultural Implements and Products, under the direction of the
Chicago Mechanics' Institute,
Will be opened at the WIGWAM, in Chicago, on Tuesday Evening, August 28th, 1860, and continue until Thursday Evening, September 6th.
N. B.—Competition open to the entire country.
All articles for exhibition should be directed to "The Exhibition of Mechanics' Institute, Chicago, Ill."
JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,
jy30-d&w Superintendent of Exhibition.

Wanted.

WANTED—A Situation to do Kitchen Work or as Chambermaid in a private family by a woman who can bring good references. Apply in rear of 212 Lake street, or [illegible] jy31-2t

WANTED—$1,500 Wanted for one and two years on first class out side property, for the security of which fifteen per cent per annum will be paid. Agents need not apply. Address "J. B." P. O. Box 332.

WANTED—To Exchange a choice Farm in Champaign County, Illinois, valued at $4,000, and a stock of Boots and Shoes of about $4,000 for property within or near the city limits of Chicago. Apply to JOHN WOOLNER, 66 Lake street, (up stairs.)

WANTED—A Situation by a young man who has had five years experience as Book-Keeper and Salesman in Illinois and Iowa. Can make himself generally useful in a store, and is willing to work at the present time for his expenses. Address "W. A." P. O. Box 1288. jy31-3t

WANTED—To exchange, a good Livery Stock, consisting of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, &c., for a small improved Farm within forty or fifty miles of Chicago, or a good House and Lot in Chicago. Address [illegible] SHERMAN, Box 560, or call at 76 Randolph street, Chicago. jy31-3t

WANTED—A Situation by a respectable single man, a Gardener, Florist and Botanist; thoroughly understands the business, and can milk cows, can tend up horses and can work at a farm. He is a steady man; an Englishman by birth. He's been 13 years in the country, and willing to go any where in the United States. Please address JOSEPH ALKTON, at the Press and Tribune Office. jy31-3t

WANTED—A Lady from New Haven, Conn., who has been engaged several years as a Governess at the South, desires a Situation in the West as Governess or Teacher in a family. She is competent to teach English branches and the French language; also, young pupils in music and drawing. Satisfactory references given. Address "W. H." Press and Tribune Office.

COAL WANTED—Sealed Proposals will be received to furnish Cook County with 150 Tons Anthracite Coal, more or less, to be delivered at the Court House.
Also, 150 Tons Bituminous Coal, more or less; part only to be delivered.
The Coal to be furnished and delivered at such time as ordered. Bids should specify the kind of coal and also the price of "Screened or Unscreened."
The privilege is reserved to reject all or any bids.
Proposals to be sent to the undersigned on or before noon on the 15th day of August, 1860.
jy30-d&w GEO. F. HANSON, County Agent.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.
Wanted for service on our Frontiers, young, able bodied men, of good character, to whom will be given good pay, board, clothing and medical attendance. Also, Musicians for the third Infantry Band. Pay ranging from
$11 to $22 per Month,
ACCORDING TO MERIT.
Recruiting Rendezvous at 122 South Clark street, Chicago.
J. D. O'CONNELL, Lieut. 8th Infantry.

For Sale.

COP WASTE FOR SALE.—
No. 1 Cop Waste,
Duck and Thread Waste,
Colored Waste.
From stock on hand or to arrive in quantities to suit.
jy31-d&w-1m M. K. JESUP & CO., 44 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE.—The Fixtures and good will of a Meat and Vegetable Market. One of the best locations in the city. For particulars address P. O. Box 732. jy31-3t

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A very desirable House and Lot on Wabash avenue, near Jackson street. M. A. KEEF, No. 4 [illegible] Block. jy31-3t

FOR SALE OR LEASE ON LONG TIME—A few rich Lots on Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth street, 40 by 180 feet to an alley. Good for either one or two houses, and will be sold or leased on favorable terms. M. A. KEEF, No. 4 [illegible] Block. jy31-3t

FOR SALE—At a very great bargain, a handsome Rosewood, full Iron Frame New PIANO FORTE, made with all the modern improvements, which will be sold very cheap if applied for soon. Apply at 128 West Madison st., up stairs. jy31-3t

PIANO FOR SALE.—A Second-Hand six and a half octave Piano, nearly new, by one of the best makers of New York. Will be sold very cheap. [illegible] Address P. O. Drawer No. 4493, Chicago. jy31-3t

FOR SALE.—Get up in the world.
EVERY ONE WANTS A LADDER.
I have on hand a lot of the best quality LADDERS of Eastern manufacture, and made of the best seasoned timber. They are from 15 to 25 feet in length. To close them out I will sell them in lots of 100 feet or more, or singly, and by the single ladder at 8c. per foot. [illegible] 113 Kinzie street, Chicago. jy31-3t

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A Frame House, 19 by 36 feet, well built and finished throughout, on lots on favorable terms, or in exchange for property. Apply to MURDOCK & SPENCER, Merchants' Insurance Building.

TO BUTCHERS.—I offer to sell my butchering establishment, containing a market, smoke house, ice-house, slaughter house, for the purpose of a cattle yard and sheds, &c. [illegible] Address box 112 Chicago.

WABASH AVENUE.—
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
Fifty feet with an unsurpassed Wabash avenue, a few rods south of Twelfth street. The lot is well located, and [illegible] J. LEARNED, Post Office Box 3060, Chicago.

COMO MILLS FOR SALE.—
The above property, situated in Como, Whiteside County, Illinois, is offered for sale on easy terms, in consequence of the decease of one of the partners. The Mill is on the banks of the Rock River, and has a fine water power.
A Never Failing Stream.
[illegible]

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE!
Peoria, Illinois.
This Mill has been newly built and contains every modern improvement. [illegible]
PEORIA CITY FLOUR MILLS.
Where the Patent Burrs may be seen at work, and further rights obtained.

DAIRY FARMS FOR SALE,
Within 20 Miles of Chicago.
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have 20,000 acres of rich, rolling Prairie Land, within 20 miles of Chicago, well adapted to grazing, which they offer for sale on the most liberal terms.
[illegible]
LAND DEPARTMENT, I. C. R. R. Central Depot, Chicago.

STEAM FLOURING MILL
For Sale at a Bargain!
ON EASTERN ACCOUNT.
[illegible]
HOWARD DARLINGTON, Davenport, Iowa.

STEAM FLOURING MILL AT LeClaire, Iowa,
FOR SALE OR RENT.
[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO GRAIN BUYERS. FOR SALE—A Grain Warehouse, with steam elevator and large capacity for storage, located in a flourishing town, and one of the best Grain Stations in Illinois [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—House No. 306 West Madison street, seven rooms; price $12.50.
[illegible]

TO RENT.—The Store now occupied by us, 49 South Water street, corner Wabash avenue. [illegible]

NEW AND SECOND Hand Pianos for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARD WANTED on the first of September, in the South Division, by a gentleman and wife with a child. [illegible]

BOARDING—An unfurnished room, with board, [illegible]

BOARDING.—Two front rooms with or without furniture, to rent with board, and other pleasant rooms to let. [illegible]

PRESS AND TRIBUNE
ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.
The following are the rates of advertising in the
DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
[illegible rate table]
☞ A Schedule of Prices for Specified Classes can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.
☞ All Changes charged 25 cents per Square.
[illegible]

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.
Auctioneers, 28 Lake street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Silver-Plated Ware, Carpets, &c. &c.
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, August 2d, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesroom, No. 28 Lake street, a general assortment of Furniture [illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF
MACHINERY,
Blacksmith's Tools, Furniture, &c.
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 1st, at 10 o'clock, I will sell, by order of Deputy [illegible] [illegible]
JOHN GRAY, Sheriff.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET,
Directly opposite the Tremont House.
[illegible]

General Notices.

TO MILL OWNERS.—The undersigned desires to rent a Flouring Mill, or would take a situation as head miller in a first-class mill. Good references given. Address A. F. COLBURN, Jefferson, Wis.

TO WOOD DEALERS. In consequence of the death of one of the firm, we wish to rent the Dock and Yard now occupied by us, [illegible]
GOODALE BROTHERS.

I WISH TO TRADE A GOOD Clothes and Harness, and a buggy and harness for a good Piano. Address P. O. Box 365.

NOTICE.—To Stockholders in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held at the Office of the Company in Chicago, Illinois, on Friday, the 31st day of August next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of [illegible]
By order of the Board of Directors.
AMOS T. HALL, Secretary.
Chicago, July 31, 1860.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Whereas, the WILBUR H. DAVIS, of Carroll, Maine, has obtained a Patent dated March 15, 1859, by a Wire Clothes Pin, [illegible]
CHASE, McKINNEY & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the late Bank of Massillon, Ohio, [illegible]
GEORGE H. [illegible], Receivers.
Massillon, June 18th, 1860.

RAGS! RAGS!—Cash paid for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Rope, Bagging, Canvas, Old Books, Scrap Paper, &c., at No. [illegible] Water street, Chicago.
Wm. GILBERT.

JOHN D. BROWN'S Abstract OFFICE.
Room No. 2, over 114 South Clark street. [illegible]

TO IRON FOUNDERS AND OTHERS.—A small invoice of
MASSILLON PIG IRON,
Of superior quality, just received and for sale [illegible]

HANNIBAL CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE
AT A BARGAIN.
[illegible]

FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—The undersigned [illegible]

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE
OPEN. This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, [illegible]
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE
At Montreal, [illegible]
Grand Trunk Railway
OF CANADA,
is now open for public traffic. [illegible]
ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME.
And there is only
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
[illegible]
Chicago and Liverpool
[illegible]
WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—
Only Weekly Line to
CORK, LIVERPOOL,
And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland.
THE MONTREAL MAIL
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Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1860.

A BARGAIN—WHAT IT MEANS.

The union of the Chicago *Times* and *Herald*, under the proprietorship of Cyrus H. McCormick, Esq., is, perhaps, one of the most significant facts of the present canvass, and for that reason we feel justified in giving more attention to the matter than, under ordinary circumstances, an event of that character ought to receive. It is the first instance, we believe, in the history of American politics that the leading organ of a Presidential candidate, within his own State, has been transferred during the pendency of the canvass, from the ownership and control of his warm personal and political friends into the possession of a man known to be, if not personally hostile to that candidate, at least ardently devoted to another. A change of this character would be significant at any time; but when made under the circumstances attending the transfer in question and in the existing phase of the canvass, it assumes a peculiar importance, and cannot fail to excite the astonishment and to challenge the scrutiny of all who take an interest in the political questions of the day. The question naturally arises, What were the controlling motives of the parties to the transfer?

The *Times*, as is well known, was established in 1854 as the peculiar organ of Mr. Douglas; and from that day to the date of its transfer to Mr. McCormick, it has been zealously devoted to the advancement of his political fortunes. Its conductors have manifested both industry and ability in discharging the duty which they voluntarily assumed; and while it was well understood that they were deriving but little personal profit from their labors, yet no one doubted that in the event of Mr. Douglas realizing his Presidential aspirations, their years of toil would be well repaid. At length Mr. Douglas becomes a candidate for the Presidency; the canvass is in progress; the day of election is near at hand; and the *Times*, in the event of his election, being just on the eve of a career of profit which would enrich its owners and compensate them for their zealous but, hitherto, not well-paid labor, suddenly passes into the hands of a new man, known to be devoted to the political fortunes of Mr. Douglas' Democratic competitor! Whatever the public may be told of "irreconcilable differences" between the proprietors of the *Times* in relation to business matters, the inference is irresistible, that these "differences," whatever their nature may be, would not have resulted in turning that journal over to Mr. McCormick, if its proprietors had not wholly despaired of the election of Mr. Douglas. Means would have been devised to continue it as a Douglas organ, and its editor would have been retained in charge and in a position to profit by Mr. Douglas' accession to office. So far, therefore, as the old proprietors of the *Times* are concerned, the sale of the paper can only be construed into a confession that, in their opinion, Mr. Douglas' chances of an election are entirely hopeless. So much, as regards the cause of the sale.

In the first issue of the *Times and Herald* Mr. McCormick favors the public with a manifesto; and it is not a little significant, as well as furnishing a clue to the solution of the present inquiry, that in the very first sentence of his explanation he alludes to the cause of his embittered feeling towards Douglas and his peculiar friends. Mr. McCormick was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Mayor of this city, in March last, and, after having the game, as he believed, entirely in his own hands, was slaughtered by the peculiar friends of Douglas—the *Times* being the chief instrument in this sanguinary performance. Mr. McCormick says, this circumstance led him to purchase the *Herald*. We have no doubt that such is the fact, and the subsequent course of the *Herald* corroborates the belief. Prior to the meeting of the Charleston Convention, editorial after editorial appeared in its columns, guardedly worded it is true, but none the less intelligible to politicians, the object of which was to secure the nomination, at Charleston, of some other man than Douglas. After the failure of that body to make a nomination, the *Herald* sought to so influence the action of the Baltimore Convention as to defeat Mr. Douglas there. It did this by advocating the adoption of the Tennessee resolution, which had been offered at Charleston by Mr. Howard of Tennessee, as a compromise platform. It was in these words:

Resolved, That all the citizens of the United States, have an equal right to settle, with their property (slaves) in the Territories of the United States, and that under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which we recognize as a correct exposition of the Constitution of the United States, *neither their rights of person or property can be destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.*

In his letter to Dorr, of Dubuque, Douglas had asserted that he would not accept a nomination on such a platform as this. McCormick had read that letter; he knew Douglas' committal; yet in the *Times and Herald*, of yesterday, he says, "This, or some similar compromise, I urged upon the attention of leading Douglas delegates to the Baltimore convention, as the only means of preventing the unhappy division which occurred." Why did he do so? Beyond the desire, very natural to a man of strong pro-slavery proclivities, to have the Democratic party committed in direct terms against the dodge of "unfriendly legislation," he could have had no other motive than the defeat of Douglas. If any proof beyond the internal evidence furnished over Mr. McCormick's own name in yesterday's issue of his paper, were needed to substantiate this position, it would be found in the fact that for a week or more after the nominations, the *Herald* was silent as to its choice between Breckinridge and Douglas; while it was understood that the question was being earnestly debated whether it could best advance the chances of Breckinridge by taking ground openly for him and running a separate ticket in Illinois, or by hoisting the name of Douglas, aiding to give him this State, and so throw the election into the House, by which means either Breckinridge or Lane would be made President.

During these ten days of suspense, of consultation, and of non-committalism, the fact that Breckinridge could not, under any circumstances, be elected by the people, became apparent, and then the course of the *Herald* was determined upon. The names of Douglas and Johnson were placed, at the head of its columns, and Breckinridge men in Illinois were urged to support them. What for? Not to secure the election of Mr. Douglas; for Mr. McCormick understands clearly enough that his election is not on the cards at all; but with the hope that by such an union, the vote of Illinois might be given to Mr. Douglas, the election of Mr. Lincoln by the people be defeated, and the choice of President be carried to the House, and perhaps the Senate, where one or the other of his men would be sure to be elected. The *Herald* espoused the cause of Douglas for the sake of Breckinridge and Lane. In any other contingency, it would have advocated the running of a Breckinridge ticket in Illinois.

This brings us to the purchase of the *Times*. By consolidating the two papers, and running the united establishment during the campaign as a Douglas concern, the shrewd proprietor is prepared for any contingency. If Breckinridge or Lane is elected, his course, being fully understood, will be appreciated in high places; if Lincoln succeeds, then his paper is the organ of the United Democracy of Illinois—satisfying the Douglas men by advocating him on the one hand, and equally satisfactory to the Breckinridge men on the other, by being at heart with them and ready to co-operate with them for the future. In his announcement to the public, Mr. McCormick says, "I shall, of course, give Judge Douglas an earnest support, by all the means in my power; but while doing so I do not submit to that test of my sincerity which requires me to denounce the great body of the Southern Democracy as disunionists. This I know to be untrue, and no consideration can induce me to sanction it." Should Mr. McCormick ... "Mr. Douglas" is traversing the country declaring Breckinridge and his party to be disunionists, whenever he makes a speech; Allen, the Douglas candidate for Governor, and Richardson and McClernand and Logan, Douglas candidates for Congress, are echoing the sentiment from every stump in the State—but Mr. McCormick, having bought the Douglas organ, assures the people that he knows the declaration to be untrue—that Douglas and Allen and Richardson lie; and that the true policy of the Breckinridge men in Illinois is to support the man who is telling this lie against their favorite.

We commend this matter to the serious consideration of all honest supporters of Mr. Douglas. In the sale of the *Times*, they have the confession of one of their most sagacious men that Douglas' chances are utterly beyond hope. In the support of Douglas by the leading Breckinridge man of the State, they may see that they are only playing the monkey's part in raking Breckinridge chestnuts out of the fire. If they are honest in their professions of love of freedom and regard for the rights of free labor, they will not suffer themselves to be made the tools of slavery propagandists and disunionists, but will vote for honest Abe Lincoln.

A MATTER TO BE THOUGHT OF.

The decennial census is now being taken under the authority of the laws of the United States. Admit that the rate of increase of the slave population in the South is that which is shown by a comparison of the enumeration of 1840 with that of 1850, and when the footings of the count are made up, it will be seen that this country contains a servile class, a degraded race, amounting in round numbers to nearly *four and a quarter millions!*—an increase of a million, or twenty-nine per cent. in the ten years which have elapsed since the last enumeration was made. In ten short years more, the same ratio of increase being observed, the number will be five-and-a-half millions; and in 1880 nearly if not quite seven millions; in 1890, nine millions; in 1900, eleven millions, eight hundred thousand; in 1910, fifteen millions, having quadrupled its alarming proportions in half a century. *There are persons now living*, who, if there is no change in the policy of the government, and no move on the part of the States toward emancipation, will see the slave population of this *free* country reach the enormous aggregate of *fifty millions* of souls!

Is there nothing in these figures from which the American people may learn a lesson that will throw light upon the contest now being waged between the political parties? Is there no danger to be apprehended from the growth of the destructive element in the body politic? Have we no hopes of the future of this Republic that the men who seek to limit and restrict the spread of this fearful evil may be branded as fanatics, agitators, traitors? Have we no duties toward man and God that we can safely turn away from the dark prospect ahead, and permit the cupidity and tyranny of the superior class in the South to increase and perpetuate the danger which lowers like an angry cloud above us?

When, we ask, if the Democracy are not blind guides, are we to begin the work which stares us in the face, and calls loudly upon us as christians and patriots? Shall we offer new rewards to the propagation of slaves?—Shall we devote new lands to their wasteful and destructive tillage? Shall we make slavery the rule of the Republic, and devote the youthful energies of the nation to its perpetuation? Is there nothing to fear in that course? In spite of whips and chains, forced labor and the jealous precautions of masters, intelligence is stealing in upon that mass of humanity which the whips scourge and the chains bind. To-day many a plantation has its human soul to whom the joys of liberty are ever present, and upon whom the yoke presses—year by year a most intolerable burden. Day by day new ideas steal in and light up that ignorance which the ruling class would make perpetual; and ideas are immortal.—Once infused into the race, they become its property and nothing can destroy or eradicate them. The slaves to-day—human in all their attributes and eager in their better desires—have replaced the almost beasts of two centuries ago. The Saxons of England, fifty years after the Norman conqueror overran the land and put collars on their necks, were not so much enlightened, not so much civilized as the descendants of the Africans now held in bondage in the South. What two hundred years did for them, a fourth of that time will, so superior are the advantages of the present, and so rapid the march of knowledge, do for the down-trodden of our own land. The day of their resistance, though men shut their eyes that they may not see it, draws fearfully near. They will come to their Runnymede, not as bold barons with their retainers, but as the avengers of the long and cruel wrongs that have been heaped upon their race; and wherever they march, rivers of blood and surges of fire will follow. Heaven arrest the impending calamity, by putting it into the hearts of the American people to do something, while they may, to avoid the consequences of the crime which our fathers committed, and which cupidity and injustice still continues.

A Republican triumph in the approaching contest is not only a necessity to the self-respect and honor of the North, but to the safety of the South and the prosperity of the government, now threatened by a great calamity which the blindest may see. He is a madman or an idiot, an enemy of his race and his kind, who will not seize the present opportunity to turn the tide of Slavery back, and develop that policy which, with safety to both races and with profit to all, will tend to rid the country of that horror by which it is oppressed.

Population of New York.

The census of New York is completed, but not announced, as it will require a week longer to arrange and classify the returns. But the Marshal estimates the total population at 862,257. The population in 1850 was 515,547, showing an increase in ten years of 347,710. The value of the real and personal property is set down at $702,000,000.

One of the Wards contains 54,545 people. The down town Wards have have decreased, but several of the up town have more than doubled.

We have not seen the population of Brooklyn estimated, but suppose that it will exceed 300,000, which, added to New York, will make a city more populous than Paris, which is the second city in Europe. As Brooklyn is in fact a part of New York, it should be counted with New York.

Who would have thought, a life time ago, that the year 1860 would find in the United States the second largest city in the civilized world?

Indiana Congressional Candidates.

The Congressional candidates of both political parties have been completed in Indiana, and are as follows:

DISTRICT.	REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC.
1st	E. Q. DeBruler	John Law
2d	John S. Davis, (Ind.)	Jas. A. Cravens
3d	W. M. Dunn	Wm. M. Daily
4th	James L. Yater	W. S. Holman
5th	Geo. W. Julian	W. A. Bickle
6th	Albert G. Porter	Robt. L. Walpole
7th	Thos. H. Nelson	Dan'l W. Voorhees
8th	Isaac A. Rice	Samuel C. Wilson
9th	Schuyler Colfax	Chas. W. Cathcart
10th	Wm. Mitchell	P. M. Henkle
11th	J. P. C. Shanks	Asbury Steele

The Republicans expect to elect seven of their candidates, and have strong hopes of getting eight members.

☞ The Democratic journals are publishing an account of Mr. Douglas's interview with the Czar of Russia, on the occasion of the visit of the former to Europe in 1853, just before he lifted his "ruthless hand" against the Missouri Compromise. When they get through with the Czar, perhaps they will favor the public with an account of Douglas' interview with the Pope. Such use of their columns would doubtless throw light upon the question now being discussed with so much interest throughout the country—"Is Douglas a Catholic?"

☞ The Democracy of Vermont have again put up John G. Saxe for Governor. Now let them take hold and give him every vote. They will be few enough at best; but let him have the last one. John is a clever fellow, a genius, a wag, and writes good, lively, rattling verses; above all, he is a genuine ..., believing in Rum, Slavery, and all other Democratic principles, if there be any other.

☞ The number of deaths in St. Louis last week were 20?—fifty less than the previous week. Of the deceased, one hundred and sixty-one were white males; one hundred and six were white females; two were slaves, and one hundred and thirty-nine were under five years of age.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS!

The Prairies on Fire!

Great Mass Meetings in Clinton, Mackinaw, Beardstown, De Soto, Xenia, Belleville, Monmouth, &c.

Trumbull, Schurz, Grimshaw, Judge Davis, Oglesby, Wolf, Hassaurek, and others in the field.

"Honest Old Abe," God Bless Him!

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

CLINTON, Ill., July 28, 1860.

I am hoarse this morning with shouting, and wearied with laughing; but I must begin my letter with, Hurrah for DeWitt County! We have had by far the largest gathering ever held in this county. On Thursday the Democracy made a desperate effort to get up a large meeting in this place. They had drums and banners, fire-crackers and whisky, Allen and Ficklin; but the people wouldn't come. Poor Ficklin made half a dozen converts to our side by his ignorant and unmanly abuse of Abe Lincoln. He is certainly the most absolute and universal bore I ever heard making a public speech. The man is positively too stupid to know with any degree of certainty whether or not he is telling the truth. He is perfectly harmless; but it is shameful for the Democratic State Committee to abuse such a person by sending him out to make speeches. Allen is somewhat bitter—more cunning, meaner, better-looking and better informed. But they make a sorry team.

Well, our meeting numbered more thousands than theirs numbered hundreds. No man in Clinton, with any character, will deny this; and we had in our crowd five hundred times more rational and honest enthusiasm. And our meeting confirmed hundreds, and awakened earnest, inquiring thoughts in as many more. I overheard an old rough-looking Democrat say, "This meeting beats ours all to hell; there's no use trying to do anything."

The following was the order of the grand procession:—A full brass band in a four-horse wagon; mounted Wide Awakes, 80; gentlemen and ladies on horseback, 50 couples; four-horse wagon with pole 40 feet high, and emblems of husbandry; train of wagons; four-horse wagon with 33 young ladies; about 20 wagons and carriages; four-horse wagon with flag and glee club; dozens of wagons; four-horse wagon with banner on a pole 30 feet high; immense six horse wagon with canvass awning, and thirty-three young ladies in white and blue, singing songs; more wagons; immense wagon drawn by six yoke of steers and containing thirty-three boys, some of them splitting rails; more wagons—and still more wagons; cavalcade of young men on horseback; more wagons; four horse wagon with banner and mottoes; a dozen wagons; four horse wagon with thirty-three men and flags. At this point I became tired and went to dinner; but the end of the immense train of wagons and banners could nowhere be seen.

I have just written that the foregoing was the grand procession. I take that back. It was only one procession—that from the eastern side of the county. The western procession, from Waynesville, Wapella, etc., was two miles long. In it there were over 100 Wide-Awakes from Atlanta; scores of banners; full sized portrait of Lincoln and Hamlin; a brass band, and a large wagon containing thirty-three young ladies, and one, younger and smaller than the rest, shut up in a corner by herself, with this inscription over her: "They won't let me in." The hit at Locofoco Kansas policy was too palpable to be mistaken by the crowd, and it's wagon was greeted with shouts as it passed along.

By agreement the two processions met on the high ground just north of the town. Mr. Weldon, candidate for district elector, made a capital reception speech, and just at its close there came along an excursion train containing about sixty distinguished Canadian gentlemen. At their request, the train was stopped, and they walked over to the crowd—a distance perhaps of 300 yards. They were greeted with three cheers, and introduced individually to Senator Trumbull. They all expressed delight and astonishment to see so large a gathering and such well behaved people. The flags and devices attracted their special attention. They received three parting cheers as they returned to the cars; and the Republican multitude formed in procession and marched to the grove prepared for the meeting. No one here estimates the number at less than 10,000. It was twice as large as the Bloomington meeting. Hurrah for the Republicans in all this "country round about."

Jackson Grimshaw opened: In 1856 some of us here present, aided in electing Buchanan President, and every such man here is to-day ashamed of it. [Applause.] Well, elect Douglas President, and the Administration of Buchanan will become illustrious by contrast. [Renewed applause.] In 1858 Lincoln was beaten by the unfair districting of the State. Elect a Democratic Legislature this year, and the State will be more unfairly districted than ever. And the Congressional districts would be so formed as to virtually disfranchise every Republican in all these Central Counties. Do you want this thing done. [No; no.] Is it not time that the minority should cease to rule in Illinois? [Yes; and cheers.]

A little faction of Calhounists were the first to deny the constitutionality of slavery prohibition. He was the father and grandfather of our modern Democracy. [Laughter.] At the little Democratic meeting here on Thursday, Allen and Bustamento Ficklin told you that Douglas was for popular sovereignty pure and simple. Both these men knew it was no such thing; that Douglas had surrendered the whole thing in accepting the Wickliffe proviso in the Baltimore platform—even admitting that he had any before. Allen said that the Ordinance of 1787 was not Congressional prohibition; because our present Congress did not exist till after the adoption of the Constitution, which was after 1787. Now, Jim Allen knew very well that one of the very first acts of the very first Congress since the Constitution was adopted, was the re-affirmation of that ordinance. [Cheers.] Mr. Allen is said to pride himself on the similarity of his style of speaking to that of Judge Douglas. He does resemble him in one thing—in his habit of not telling the truth. [Great laughter.]

The Nebraska Bill was simply a bid for the Southern vote, which Douglas won't get, but which Breckinridge will. The little man sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, and his rival will eat it for him. [Applause.] Senator Benjamin declared that at the caucus at which it was resolved to repeal the Missouri Compromise, he had himself made the suggestion that the power to exclude slavery be not given to the people, but reserved for the decision of the Supreme Court; and that in accordance with his suggestion the power had not been given. [Cheers.] Douglas said in his Springfield speech that the court in the Dred Scott case had decided that a master may go into a territory with his slaves and hold them there; afterwards, at Freeport, he declared that a slave owner could be kept out by unfriendly territorial legislation; then he denied in the Senate that popular sovereignty was his measure at all; next he boasted that under his great principle New Mexico had become slave territory; shortly afterward he accepted a platform which surrenders the matter to the Supreme Court; now he comes back and claims here in the North, that the Nebraska bill gives the people of the territories sovereign power over the subject. [Prolonged laughter.] He has, in truth, changed oftener than I have stated; for the number is so great that I have forgotten half a dozen of them. [Laughter.] I have heard before that some men were turn-coats; but this man has turned his coat, pantaloons, and shirt—every rag of principle about him. [Roars of laughter.]

H. V. Johnson declares that capital should own its labor; Abe Lincoln has been himself a laborer, and don't think so. [Cheers.] And you, farmers and mechanics, don't think so; and no decent white man thinks so; and no white man should vote for a candidate who does. [Prolonged cheering.]

Richard Oglesby said he had come up here from Egypt to let this people see who was their candidate for State Senator. You can all see that I am not one of Pharaoh's lean kine.—[Laughter.] I ran for Congress in 1858, in a hopeless district, and did so well that the Republicans have concluded this year to let me off with an easier task. [Applause.]

One reason why I won't vote for Douglas is his former abuse of Clay. I have heard him call that great man a horse-racer, a gambler, a duelist, an abolitionist, a receiver of bribes, and an infamous demagogue. [Hisses and groans for Douglas.] Now he is impudent enough to go about preaching funeral sermons over the dead statesman. But his slanders of Clay alive were as nothing to his slanders of Clay dead. He has lately gone so far as to say that the principles advocated by the illustrious Kentuckian were the same as his. [Cheers and laughter.] I can never forgive him for that. [Loud applause.]

Another thing I don't like about Douglas is, that I can't understand his opinions on the slavery question. I would as soon stake my reputation on the opinions of any other man of my acquaintance, twenty years ahead, as on his for as many days. He did once change in one day less than twenty. [Great laughter.] Will any man here say he knows what Mr. Douglas' opinions really are. [Here the speaker, amid great merriment among the audience, related in detail the Giant's changes of political complexion.]

I have heard many people call Douglas smart, but I never heard one call him honest. [Laughter.] Did ever any man here? [Vociferous cries of "No."] All can say it of our good Old Abe. [Cheers.] Here is a difference between the two men which is of more importance. It should have weight at the polls, and it will. [Applause.]

I came myself from a slave State. Poor white girls washed there all day over a hot and steaming tub, and under a blazing sun, for ten cents a day. [Cries of "That's a fact; I saw such things."] And why was this? Simply because a negro wench, equally strong, could be hired for that price. In Kentucky I was a laboring man. I hired out for six dollars a month. Why couldn't I get more? Because a negro man, of equal physical strength, could be hired for $75 per year. He could be fed on coarser food than I, and would be submissive. Vast numbers of slaves are thus hired out, and fully their number of poor white men are driven to the wall or banished by slave competition from the land of their faith. Do you want such an institution in your territories? [Cries of "No, no!"]

Who ever heard a Republican preaching disunion? More than half the Democratic members of the present Congress are such disunionists. The Douglas men were determined to have one on their ticket. They nominated one in the person of Fitzpatrick. He refused to run. Then they nominated another in the person of Johnson. [Laughter.] Jim Allen and Bombastes Bustamento, Sancho Panza Ficklin revile the Republicans because they have incorporated in their national platform a part of the Declaration of Independence. Now what old Black Republican wrote that part of that Declaration? Old Thomas Jefferson. [Cheers.] Did any of my Democratic friends ever hear of such a man? [Laughter.] An American citizen ashamed of anything in that Declaration would be ashamed to look his wife in the face; and she ought to be ashamed to look on him. [Uproarious applause.]

Mr. Lovejoy: The ancient poets relate that men have been turned into stones, trees, fishes, birds, and animals. This, of course, was a monstrous absurdity; but not more monstrous or absurd than for an old line Whig to turn modern Democrat. [Applause.] Whigs were for prohibition of slavery; Democrats were formerly for it. Now, I would say to them in the language of Paul, "Therefore, brethren, give the more earnest heed lest at any time ye make a slip." [Laughter.] The Democracy have let all their sound old principles slip. No man changed to become a Republican. He was opposed to slavery extension, and he continued to be so. That is all.

Mr. Allen told of the Douglas wing of the Democracy. He admits, then, that there are two wings. Both, however, belong to the same carrion bird. [Applause]. Douglas destroyed prohibition—why? Simply to illustrate "*my great principle*." And some of his friends tell us that freedom can now increase just as fast as before. What would you think of a quack who should break your child's leg, and ask you to employ him to set it, just to illustrate a great principle he had of bone-setting, by which broken bones became just as good as before? [Great laughter].

I see in imagination 50,000 people in a territory trying to exercise popular sovereignty. They elect an anti-slavery legislature, and its legislation is unfriendly to slavery. They think Douglas meant what he said at Freeport. Along comes a nabob with 100 slaves. The people say, "Why do you come here with your gang of slaves? We don't want you, and you must turn back. Come without them, and you are welcome. We are all popular sovereigns, and have enacted laws unfriendly to you. You can't stay here." And the nabob pulls out a decision of the Supreme Court, and says, "Here, you see, is my authority. I am protected in my slave property. The Court says I cannot be prevented from holding them here. I am going to stay. Touch me at your peril. I defy you." And the 50,000 people have to submit. This is all of Douglas's popular sovereignty. [Great applause.]

Allen says he hopes the Democratic party will be destroyed whenever it disobeys the decisions of the Supreme Court. Did the Court make our Constitution? or did the people? That's the point. Now, if slavery goes into a Territory, you, laboring men, will not. No difference how well furnished a house may be, men will not lodge there if the rooms contain cholera patients. [Laughter.] Did the authorities of Massachusetts, did your own Governor, do a wise thing in taking measures to stop the spread of the cattle disease? Why not let geographical barriers and climate stop it? [Shouts of laughter.]

[The speaker triumphantly answered all the cant about negro equality, sectionalism, etc., and sat down amid a very storm of applause.]

Judge Trumbull followed in one of his very happiest efforts. I never heard him do better; but have not time to write out a synopsis of his speech.

In the evening a large meeting was held in the court house yard—about 5,000 persons. Judge Trumbull made an unanswerable speech of over an hour. It was absolutely overwhelming. He was followed by Mr. Wilkinson of Macon County, brother of the Minnesota Senator. Altogether it was one of the happiest days of my life. Hurrah for DeWitt County!

J. C. M.

MASS MEETING AT MACKINAW.

MACKINAW, July 27.

This town is situated near the eastern line of Tazewell County, and about twenty miles from Pekin. It had been the general feeling at Pekin that there would be a small turn out; because, first, it was in the midst of an agricultural district; and because, secondly, the farmers were nearly all engaged in their harvest. Judge of my surprise, then, to find on my arrival here yesterday morning (Thursday) a vast crowd of enthusiastic Republicans. Where they all came from was to me at first a marvel; but I soon learned that in this section of Illinois every Republican has taken off his coat and gone to work in downright earnest.

The procession going out to the grove in which the meeting was held, was nearly *two miles long*. I noticed the following mottoes and designs: "Don't give up the ship of State, but give her a new pilot;" "Free homesteads and freemen;" "No more slave territory;" "Liberty is our Birthright." Then there was a wagon with a log in it, and men splitting rails—the owner of the wagon, I am told, voted in 1858 against us; finally a dozen national flags; two good bands; and a mechanics wagon, in which sixteen men were engaged in various occupations—blacksmithing, coopering, planing boards, etc.

Judge Davis of Bloomington opened the meeting: This county (Tazewell) has peculiar associations. In the first place, I have been acquainted with its people for many years; in the second place, it used to be a Whig stronghold, and I was then a Whig; and lastly, a majority of its voters are to-day, as I am, of the Republican faith. [Cheers and cries of "True; true."] There are a great many more of you here to day than I hoped to see. Three or four years ago, men hesitated to call themselves Republicans; now they are getting ashamed to call themselves anything else. [Laughter.] They were intimidated by the scoffs and nicknames of their opponents. Men who have no argument in them resort to foul epithets. After a while the public sentiment turns against them, and then they must hide their faces. Haven't you all observed that the modern Democracy are this year less rampant, overbearing, and confident than they were four years ago? [Cries of "Yes; and they don't want to talk about politics."] Well, that is an unmistakable sign of their overthrow. They know they deserve to be beaten; and they find that they are going to get their deserts. [Cheers.]

The sixth act passed by the very first Congress was a reaffirmation of the ordinance of 1787. Every Southern representative and Senator, and every one from the North except one, voted for the bill. Was there any uproar in the country in consequence? Not a bit of it. And why? Simply because all parties at that day believed that slavery was an evil, and that it should be kept out of all Territory from which it could be lawfully excluded. Our fathers were a law-abiding, freedom-loving people. Are not the Republicans the same to-day? [Applause.]

But there is another fact to which I must call your attention. A large majority of the first emigrants to the North-Western Territory came from Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina. They had to leave all their slaves behind them. And they raised no complaint about it. They thought prohibition both constitutional and right. They must have voted for the adoption of the Constitution with that understanding of it: for they lived at the time when it was made. [Cheers.] Will my modern Democratic friends say that *they* know more about the meaning and spirit of the Federal Constitution than the very men who made and adopted it, and passed the first laws under it? Are there any here who think so? [Silence.] Well, then, you must admit that the Republicans are right, and that your party is wrong. [Great applause.]

And now let us see what was the position of the old Whig party on prohibition; for old line Whigs are now asked to entertain the doctrine of free slave trade in the Territories.

Judge Davis then proceeded to read copiously from the writings and speeches of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Thomas Corwin, and other great lights of the Whig party, showing that they had always opposed the spread of slavery. This part of his remarks was listened to with marked attention by that portion of the audience formerly identified with the Whig party. His arguments were of the unanswerable sort, and not a shadow of excuse was left for any former Whig's running after such a political vagrant as Douglas. An old Whig who supported Fillmore in 1856 and who would not vote at all in 1858, said to me, during the thunders of applause when Judge Davis sat down, "That speech is just as good as fifty votes in this county for Abe Lincoln." [Applause.]

Judge Trumbull followed. He was really not well enough, he said, to speak to so large an audience but could not hold back when he saw such an assemblage of honest, earnest men. The Douglas wing of the modern Democracy say that slaves are property, just like any other property, under the Constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Courts, and may, therefore, be taken into the territories; the Breckinridge men say the same, and that such property must be protected by Congressional enactment; the Republicans maintain that slavery is local, and cannot lawfully be carried into free territory. When the slave owner leaves the South, he leaves his slave laws behind him. This is our doctrine. But if slaves are property, just like any other property, and Mr. Douglas says they are, by what right can they be excluded from any State or Territory over which the Constitution extends? [Shouts of "That's the question."] You can't prevent the men of Carolina and Virginia from coming to Illinois with their horses and wagons. Why not? Because these things are property, just like any other property. Well, my Democratic friends, you claim that the men of Carolina and Virginia can't come here with their slaves. Why not? Because you have it written down in your State Constitution that slaves shall not be held here. And why did you have it so written down? Simply because you do not believe they are property just like any other property. Nay, more; you believe that they would depreciate the value of your other property. [Cheers.]

Judge Douglas would let the people of the Territories exclude slavery, if the Supreme Court says so. If not, he says *no*, to them. The power, then, must reside in the Court, not in the people. Now, it is well known that the Court, as at present constituted, will never decide that the people of a Territory have the power to exclude slavery. The position of Douglas, as I have just stated it, is only one of his positions on the question. At another time, in a speech in New Orleans, he declared that the Court had already decided slaves to be property, just like any other species of property, and that they can be taken to all our Territories. [Laughter and cheers.]

Herschel V. Johnson, as a member of a State Convention in his own State, on the 8th of June, 1860, introduced Slave Code resolutions utterly denying and scouting Popular Sovereignty. Do my Democratic friends like to endorse such a man? And why was he nominated? Because the Douglas leaders must have a man on their ticket who can command the votes of the ultra Pro-Slavery men. They tendered the nomination to Mr. Fitzpatrick, a more ultra man than either Breckinridge or Lane. They took it for granted that their Northern followers would go the ticket, no matter whom they nominated for Vice President.

In 1850 Mr. Douglas congratulated the Senate that the bill of Slavery agitation; he declared that he had made his last speech on the subject, and that the Compromise Measures of 1850 had forever settled the question. [Laughter.] On the 4th of January, 1854, he reported adversely to repealing the Missouri Compromise, because that would disturb the adjustment of 1850. [Laughter.] Just sixteen days afterward he reported a bill repealing the Missouri Compromise. [Shouts of laughter.] And the reason he gave was that the line of 36° 30' was incompatible with the act of 1850. [Renewed laughter.] Now which time did he tell the truth? He would tell you that he told the truth both times. [Boisterous merriment and laughter.]

By the act of 1854, both the old parties were dissolved. Two new parties were formed out of their materials. The Republicans clung to the post which had Freedom on it; the Democracy clung to the post of Slavery. And they kept on clinging to him till their National organization gave up the ghost. They were like the boor which went into that gentleman's pasture and caught up a kettle of boiling water. It burned and scalded him and he squeezed it the tighter. The more it hurt him, the louder he yelled and the tighter he squeezed; and so he kept on howling and hugging his scalding kettle till he died. [Roars of laughter and prolonged applause.]

[At the close of Judge Trumbull's speech, the Washington Glee Club, numbering eleven singers, six of them ladies, came upon the stand and sang "Our Union Forever."]

Mr. Swett followed Judge Trumbull: Geographical barriers, he said, are a humbug. Slavery walks right over them, and establishes itself in all climates. There should be freedom wherever freemen can earn their bread. [Cheers.] Douglas himself boasted that his great principle had planted slavery in a portion of free territory five times as large as New York. [Shouts of "Hit him again."] Here the speaker read from Douglas' infamous speech on the 16th May. Now, my friends, do you like such doctrine? [Cries of "No; no."] Well, then, are any of you going to vote for Douglas? ["No; none!"]

The Democracy have called us sectional; what are they now themselves but two sectional factions—and not very large ones at that! [Laughter.] Are not the Republicans as strong everywhere as they were in 1856? ["Yes; stronger."] There is one of the great contrasts between the parties. Ask a Republican whether he thinks Lincoln's election a settled fact?—and he will answer, "Yes, if our cause is gaining strength in other sections as fast as just around here." Ask a Democrat what the chances are?—and he will tell you that Douglas will be the man. Ask him why?—and the answer is: "Oh, he's gaining ground every day in *Maine* and *Louisiana*"—never around here—always about a thousand miles from anywhere. [Great laughter.] Now, the truth is, Douglas stands about as much chance in the South as Breckinridge in the North; and either of them has as much chance of being Emperor of China as President of the United States. [Laughter.] If Douglas should happen to carry two or three Northern States, the only man benefitted thereby would be Lane. My Democratic friends, you *may* possibly succeed in electing him; but you can never elect Douglas. He has been played out. [Laughter.] He commenced by betraying the North, and he ended by betraying himself. [Cheers.] The modern Democratic party introduced anarchy into our national legislature and into our national territories. At last it became so infatuated after anarchy and disturbance, that it introduced both into its own organization, and is now in a state of general anarchy and disruption. It digged the pit, and then deliberately leaped in. [Laughter, and cheers.]

[The number present at this meeting was over 3,500—nearly all of them country people—intelligent, independent, freedom-loving farmers.]

J. C. M.

HURRAH FOR JACKSON!

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

DE SOTO, Jackson Co., Ill., July 28, 1860.

Yesterday was a great day in this part of Egypt. A Lincoln and Hamlin pole was raised at this place—the first in the benighted Milk District. It made many hearts thrill with joy when the stars and stripes were flung to the breeze, inscribed with the names of the gallant leaders of the Republican cause, and the welkin rang with such hearty shouts, that the dirt-eating Democracy was amazed at the audacity of the gallant little band of Wide Awake Republicans who could thus beard the Lion in his den.

W. W. Danenhower, Esq., of your city, addressed the assemblage, and fired some hot shot, which had a telling effect upon the old line Whigs and Fillmore men and made the split-tail Democracy squirm. The club in this precinct numbers forty—one man voted for Fremont in 1856, and left for parts unknown upon the first train. Fremont's vote in Jackson Co. was 14—Fillmore 322. You may set down Lincoln's vote at 400, and probably 500, as there are several hard-workers enlisted in the cause, and they hope to convert the Bell men and some old line Whigs who are holding out against the conviction of their hearts, before November next. The entire vote of the county will reach 1,500. Wont that do pretty well for benighted Egypt? Yours, B.

GREAT NEWS FROM CLAY.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

XENIA, Clay Co., Ill., July 28, 1860.

The friends of freedom are wide-awake in this county. Yesterday afternoon a Lincoln and Hamlin Club was organized in this precinct. The attendance was large and effective.—Speeches were made by Messrs. Kitchell of Olney, Pettijohn of Centralia, and Danenhower of Chicago. A constitution was adopted and the following gentlemen elected permanent officers:

President—S. M. Stite.
Vice Presidents—John Lawson, James H. Mayner.
Secretary—R. F. McConnell.
Corresponding Secretary—H. E. Winans.
Treasurer—J. W. M. Mabry.

There are 103 avowed Republicans in this precinct, where Fremont received but 2 votes in 1856.

The Chairman of the Douglas Central Committee was present at the meeting, and admitted that Lincoln will have 700 votes in the county. This is significant, as the highest vote ever polled was 1,300 in 1856—of which Fremont had 29. In 1858 Miller received 431 votes in this county.

We have had no rain here for near six weeks, and the corn is beginning to suffer in some localities. Yours, N.

CARL SCHURZ IN ST. CLAIR.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 30th.]

We had the pleasure of witnessing the great Republican ratification meeting, which came off at Belleville, Saturday last. It was merely a county meeting, but as such, it far excelled anything of the kind that has ever taken place there. We are assured that the procession contained, by actual count, seven hundred and fifty-nine vehicles of all descriptions, having on an average, not less than four persons each, and the aggregate number bore but a small proportion to the cavalry and infantry. Every precinct in the county was represented in the cavalcade; and whatever additional effect, enthusiasm, banners, transparencies, &c., could impart to numbers, was not wanting.

Gov. Koerner's hospitable mansion was the rendezvous of the orators, editors, candidates, &c., whom the occasion had brought together, and who enjoyed there a very pleasant festive time—an enjoyment that was enhanced by the presence of thirty-five or forty young ladies—goddesses of liberty, every one—who represented all the States of the Union, in the procession, forming one of its most poetical features.

The meeting which was held in a grove close to the city, was called to order by Gov. Koerner, and presided over by Col. Jarrot. Frank Blair, who was received in a manner which he himself, we have no doubt, considered extremely flattering, spoke first, and was succeeded by Carl Schurz, whose fame had manifestly preceded him to Belleville. We were compelled to return by the five o'clock train, but we have been told that the torch light procession and subsequent meeting at night even surpassed the procession and meeting of the day. The Wide Awakes of Belleville, who were conspicuous by their uniform, did their whole duty, we should judge. We understand that the Republican Elector for the district, Mr. Allen among other gentlemen, delivered a highly effective speech at the second meeting. Taking it all in all, Saturday was a great day in Belleville, and proved to the world that the Republican cause, is proudly progressive in the ancient and prosperous county of St. Clair.

A BEARING TO THE SOUTH.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

LACON, July 2?, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The cause of Republicanism is going ahead gloriously in Marshall. There is a "Wide Awake" company of sixty of our young men, duly armed and equipped for the campaign, in this place, and another at Sparland, one mile west of this place, was organized on Saturday evening. To-morrow the Marshall boys are going to meet the Peoria boys at Chillicothe, and have a grand pole raising and speeches from Kellogg, Grove, Henderson, McCullough, Bont, Miller, and other speakers.

A few days ago the Democrats to the number of 100 or 121 got together for a pole raising; and after much tribulation they got it up about nine o'clock at night. But when it was up it wouldn't stand straight. The body of the pole had a *Southern leaning*, while the *top end* or upper splice pointed to the *North*. Every one remarked its coincidence with the present condition, and emblematical of the Douglas party, their principles, their strength, (if any), their sympathy, their interest, in fact their body and soul, (if they have any), all lean to the South, while they have a little switch end, which they call Squatter Sovereignty (since the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions called non-intervention), which they wiggle and shake at the North, hoping to tickle the fancy and deceive the judgment of the honest voters of the North into acquiescence in their bogus principles and professions. After the pole was up and the filling in around the bottom was done, which was done by the mudsills, Col. Richmond was called out and made a speech, which, leaving out what related to local matters, may be found in Douglas' Springfield ... speech. After he was through, Hon. ... was called out, who had nothing to say only to endorse what his friend Col. Richardson had said, and the meeting adjourned with three cheers each for Douglas, Richmond, Ramsey and George, at a half past ten o'clock p. m.

Set down Marshall County at a good round majority for Old Abe, State, Congressional, Representative, and county ticket.

Yours, ANTI-DOUGLAS.

GREAT DOINGS IN WARREN COUNTY.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

MONMOUTH, Ill., July 2?, 1860.

The Republicans of Cameron, in the stronghold of Douglas Democracy, held an enthusiastic meeting on the 26th inst., and raised a Lincoln and Hamlin pole some 130 feet in height, and hoisted at the mast-head a splendid Lincoln flag that floated to the breeze the names of Lincoln and Hamlin. The meeting was then organized by the selection of that old pioneer and veteran Republican Frank Ogden, Esq., of Monmouth. After three rousing and hearty cheers for Lincoln and Hamlin, James G. Madden, Esq., of Monmouth, was introduced and made a brief and sterling speech. He was followed by his law partner, J. D. Wells, Esq., in an eloquent and appropriate address of more than two hour's length.

Philo E. Reed and Rowan L. Green were called out by the crowd, and made brief and appropriate speeches that made the welkin ring with enthusiastic shouts. The various exercises were interspersed with songs from the Monmouth Glee Clubs and music from the Monmouth brass band. The Wide Awakes of Monmouth were also out on parade in their full uniform, commanded by Gen. E. A. Paine, which enlivened and gave great eclat to the various exercises of the day. After the close of the speaking, three rousing cheers were again sent forth for Lincoln and Hamlin, and the Republican ticket of Illinois. A procession was then formed by the Wide Awakes, headed by the band, followed by the citizens in proper order, some with Lincoln rails and upon the top of one was a small boy with axe in hand, going through the maneuvers of splitting rails. After marching through some of the principal streets, the band, Wide Awakes, and citizens of Monmouth were handsomely escorted on board of the cars there in waiting, by the chairman of the meeting, and the vast concourse of people dispersed amidst the utmost enthusiasm and good feeling, without an accident or a jar of discord. A Douglas institution was carried out from Monmouth to supply the thirst of the inner man—but long before night—their tent was voluntarily taken down and the platform plank removed—the astute proprietor no doubt being fully satisfied that the critter would sell better in a Douglas crowd. Such were the doings at the Cameron pole raising, out of which much good to the Republican cause will doubtless flow.

WIDE AWAKE.

A SPONTANEOUS GATHERING.

BEARDSTOWN, ILL., July 28, 1860.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

On the evening of the 25th inst., Judge Hassaurek of Ohio, arrived in town from Averyville, where he had addressed his German friends in a forcible speech that afternoon.—Judge H. was on his way to Petersburg to fill an appointment, and twas unknown that he was to address the citizens of our city until almost the appointed time of speaking. Notwithstanding this circumstance, the Judge having acceded to the earnest solicitations of the Republican club to give the citizens a chance to hear him, the Wide Awakes mustered with one hundred and forty torches and their band to escort the Judge and our candidate for Congress, Mr. Case of Winchester, to the park. Here Mr. C. eloquently addressed the assembly of over two thousand people, in a speech of an hour and a half. Then Judge H., after stating that he greatly regretted that his voice was so much impaired by the frequent use he had made of it during his tour, immediately proceeded to discuss the political aspect of the present day. He is a very pleasing speaker and reasons logically and clearly. Gentlemanly in his manner, yet earnest in his advocacy of true Republicanism, he made a forcible impression upon his audience, which will count at the coming Presidential election. Our noble cause in this section of the State is steadily advancing, and never was little Cass as thoroughly aroused to the importance of hurling down from their throne of iniquity the "powers that be" and placing the reins of government in honest and capable hands. CASS.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

BEARDSTOWN, ILL., July 27, 1860.

[Correspondence Press and Tribune.]

Our German fellow-citizens of this county, feeling that the cause of true Republicanism needs but to be expounded in order to insure a complete triumph in this State, according to notice given at a late hour, assembled in this place to listen to Hon. Carl Schurz, on the 23d inst. The rally was made at the warehouse of Nolte & McClure. The well-known ability of Mr. Shurz is an ample guarantee that our city was thronged on that day. At 1 o'clock the Wide Awakes, numbering over one hundred, in full uniform, marched in procession to the residence of Dr. Hoffman. Mr. S. was here upon his appearance enthusiastically cheered by the Wide Awakes. From here the procession proceeded to the appointed place of speaking.

Upon the arrival of the procession at the warehouse the cannon belched forth in loud notes of warning to those who still cling so blindly to "my principle." Mr. S. opened with some remarks in English, to the effect that he started on his tour to speak in German, for a useful purpose, consequently he would leave the ornamental for some one else. He then commenced in German, reviewing in consecutive order the principle issues of the day. He spoke of the Massachusetts amendment, and conclusively demonstrated that the Democrats had a finger in the pie, and therefore the Republicans were not solely to blame.

Thoroughly sifting "popular sovereignty," he pointed out the inconsistency of the "doctrine," arguing that its author (Douglas) had designedly torn down the Missouri Compromise in order that he might introduce slavery into the Territories; and that by "non-intervention" the "Monarch of Ethiopia" conquered New Mexico, a scope of country five times as large as the State of New York; also, that the Dred Scott decision was in direct conflict with popular sovereignty. He showed that Northern Democracy was an open enemy to the Homestead measure; that it only favored a land aristocracy, and was therefore opposed to the interests of free men and free homes. In his concluding remarks he earnestly entreated his countrymen not to throw away their votes upon Douglas; that by voting for Douglas they were indirectly voting for Joe Lane. He stated that the German influence was felt in forming the Chicago Platform, whilst in the Democratic party they were mere footstools. After speaking in German he made a few remarks in English, thanking the Americans for their attention during his discourse in German. While Mr. S. was speaking a deathlike silence prevailed over the assembly, only interrupted by occasional applause, those who did not understand German manifesting by partaking of the general spirit of attention and interest. More profound attention could not have been given if Mr. S. had been pronouncing the day of judgment. After the adjournment of the meeting, cheer after cheer arose from an assembly of more than two thousand souls.

Under escort of the Wide Awakes, Mr. S. was reconducted to the residence of Dr. Hoffman, to make preparations for his departure for Springfield, where he was to speak next day.

JUDGE HASSAURECK IN SPRINGFIELD.

[From the Illinois Journal.]

On Saturday evening, pursuant to previous appointment, Hon. Fred. Hassaurek addressed his German fellow-citizens of Springfield at the State House. It was expected that his fame as an eloquent Republican orator would draw together a large crowd, and certainly the result did not contradict this expectation.

About half past seven o'clock, the two Springfield Wide Awake clubs, together with the Wolf Creek Wide Awaks, and the Lincoln "Young Americas" of this city, formed in torch light procession, for the purpose of escorting the distinguished gentleman to the State House.

The Wide Awakes and Young Americas numbered nearly 400 torches, and presented a truly magnificent appearance. Wolf Creek sent about fifty torches, and the bearers were a very good looking body of men.

The procession after marching once or twice around the Square (which its great length completely encircled), proceeded to the ... House, from whence Judge Hassaurek was escorted to the place appointed for the speaking. The vast throng filled up the large hall of the House of Representatives, and the galleries also were crowded.

The Judge first delivered a brief address in English—the plainest kind of English. His scathing review of the absurdities of "my great principle" elicited the most enthusiastic and prolonged applause. Any candid man who listened to this short but forcible speech must have been convinced that popular sovereignty is a very slippery sort of a doctrine, and that its great exponent and embodiment is a very slippery sort of a man.

At the conclusion of his English address, Judge Hassaureck commenced a speech in German, which must have been very effective one, judging from the frequent and enthusiastic bursts of applause with which it was greeted. For two hours he held his vast audience enchained by his oratory, while establishing his positions by his irresistible logic.

The meeting ended at a late hour, all who participated being highly delighted with the result of the gathering. The dough-faces may rest assured that the Germans are all right, and will not assist them in the prosecution of their dangerous schemes.

Squatter Sovereignty Defined by its Friends.

The New York *News*, a leading Douglas journal, undertakes to define the last resolution in the Douglas platform, and to reconcile it with the Squatter Sovereignty doctrine. Hear its beautiful exposition, and then tell us, if you can, in what particular it is more deserving of the respect or support of anti-slavery men, than the doctrines of the disunion Breckinridge platform:

The last resolution of the Convention which nominated Judge Douglas, above referred to, was introduced by Gov. Wickliffe, of Louisiana and was unanimously adopted. It is acceptable to the South as well as to the North, and there is no reason why, it should not form the basis of a perfect union of the entire Democracy of the country. It recognizes no power in Territorial Legislatures over the subject of slavery, except that conferred by the Constitution of the United States. As Territorial Legislatures derive their powers from the act of Congress creating them, it is evident they can pass no laws on the subject which Congress cannot pass. Congress possesses no power to abolish or prohibit slavery; consequently the Supreme Court will ..., and has effectually in the Dred Scott decision enjoined Territorial Legislatures from exercising any such power. Therefore, the slaveholder will be protected in the enjoyment of his property in the Territories of the United States by all the powers of the General Government. Can any Democrat ask more than this?

Iowa Election in November.

The Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE is in error in supposing that there is a general election in that State prior to the Presidential contest. Under our new Constitution, the general elections this year and every fourth year thereafter takes place in November. This year it takes place on the 6th day of November.—*Iowa State Register.*

☞ Paul Morphy is about to take up his residence in Paris, his sister, Madame Sybrandt, and his mother having preceded him there.

A DOWN-COUNTRY LETTER.

Canadian Visitors—Farms and Farmers of Illinois—Green Head Flies—Hog Cholera—Keep Away from Railroads—False Reports ...

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

CHAMPAIGN, Champaign Co., Illinois, July 28th, 1860.

A fine looking body of men, I hear, came along the other day, on an excursion train, said to be members of the Canadian press, together with some of the leading agriculturists of our own northern neighborhood. I did not see them, having never acquired the happy habit of loafing on railroad platforms and exhibiting my many personal graces to admiring passengers. They were accompanied by a large number of railroad company subordinates, whose office it is, on such occasions, to supply that portion of common sense which is supposed to desert every stranger who comes to look at the prairies of Illinois.

Now, Messrs. Editors of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, I beg the privilege of saying to these gentlemen from Canada, that they will do the farmers and farming of Illinois great injustice if they make up their judgment of the one or the other from what they saw of farmers or farming, on their rapid railroad trip through the State. They saw a fair representation of the press of the State, and of business, and railroad, and professional men as well; but the best farms and the true farmers, they did not see. The best farms lie away from the railroads, and the true farmers were at home, (where all true farmers are to be found,) attending to their own business; not loitering about Railroad Stations, and playing the part of half lackey, half hosts, to invited guests of railroad companies. The farmers of Illinois are as independent a body of men as live, and it is doubtful if, under the circumstances, these Canadian gentlemen had an opportunity to make the acquaintance of a genuine representative of them; and, as for seeing one of the best farms of Illinois, I am doubtful, for I don't know of such an one within sight of any north and south railroad in Illinois. If our Canadian friends wish to see the best farms and the true farmers of Illinois, let them charter a team and spend a week, more or less, in a leisure jount along some of the rivers in Central Illinois. No doubt they saw much to admire from the car windows, as they flew across the prairies; but, to get an insight to the present condition of our agriculture and its future eminent promise, one must keep away from the railroads. Were these gentlemen to take the trip I suggest, they would be ready to acknowledge that they had made the acquaintance of a new country and a new people.

The large green horse flies, popularly known as "green heads," are abominably fierce and plenty this year. The prairies swarm with them, and horses (but cattle less) suffer exceedingly. Years ago they were so numerous that some summers it was death to a horse to ride or drive him, during the day, across the open prairie. All work and traveling had to be done during the night; and there are instances on record of whole droves of cattle being stung to death. I had occasion on the 26th to ride out into the open prairie three miles. It was all I could do to keep the flies off, so far as to prevent the horse from throwing herself down and rolling the flies off. The horse's neck and shoulders were covered, and my hands were reeking with blood. The flies came like angry bees from a hive, by thousands, stuck, clung and drew blood instantly. With the open hand one could crush dozens of them at every slap; but as fast as these fell, others supplied their places. These flies are more or less troublesome during August and September. They are quiet during cool weather, and die on the appearance of the first frost. Twenty years hence they will scarcely be known in the State, as they now are not in the more thickly settled portion of it. Like "milk sick" and "ague," the "green-head" will "cave in" to more extended and thorough cultivation.

There is a good deal of what is called Hog Cholera hereabouts. It has carried off from 5 to 10 per cent. per head of the hogs in this county. After considerable inquiry, I am led to conclude that what is here known as "Hog Cholera," is nothing more nor less than the result of bad treatment, growing out of both ignorance and neglect. Bad food, too much food, too little food, and the drought and excessive heat of the season, bring it on; but the principal cause is foul quarters and impure, and frequently, abominably filthy water. A hog's paradise in summer consists in having plenty of sweet water to drink, and enough soft mud to roll and loaf in. He does very well without the mud if he has the water to drink; but if he is allowed the mud and not the water the fierce heat compels him to drink the abomination of abominations, and he suffers accordingly. Large numbers of sheep, hogs or fowls cannot be kept together and a healthy condition maintained, unless great care and attention is paid to the laws of cleanliness. The shepherd, grazier or fowl-fancier, who expects to be successful, must learn their principles and how to apply them.

If you should hear a report that the government of this city had fallen into the hands of thieves; that is, into those of a set of men similar in political principles to those who, under Tom Dyer, controlled Chicago, some years ago; and that free kegs and free whisky had been inaugurated, don't credit the story. Champaign has a large majority of Republicans, and they would never consent to give up into the hands of Douglas men, so important a piece of business as the control of the affairs of the municipality, during a season when so much is at stake as at present. So contradict the story on the authority of yours, JAY.

Fatal Casualty.

GARDNER, Ill., July 30, 1860.

Editors Press & Tribune:

Early this morning the body of a dead man was found near this station lying on the track of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad, with his head, arm and both legs cut off, supposed to have been done by the morning express train bound North, which passes by this station at 5 o'clock and 15 minutes. A bottle was found with him. From papers in his pocket his name appears to be Cooper, formerly of Wilmington, Ill., on his way to Dwight, being a track hand in the employ of said company. He was seen at this station about midnight somewhat intoxicated. Who can tell whom the next pint of whisky will murder?

WM. B. ROYAL.

Pennsylvania Politics.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the *New York World*, gives what appears to be an impartial review of of the political parties of that State, and the probable result of the canvass. Of the Douglas faction he says:

Douglas meetings are rare, for there is no heart to go into the contest, and every gathering only tends to widen the breach made at Baltimore. Eminent Douglas men in this city, recognizing the idea that Pennsylvania will decide the contest, and prompted by a cordial hatred of the Administration party, *boldly avow their determination to vote for Lincoln rather than do aught for the election to be thrown into the House, and thus secure the election of Gen. Jo Lane.* Hickman has boldly gone over to the Republican ranks; Forney, some believe, will follow; and it is pretty well established that General Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State, *is desirous of withdrawing from the contest.* I have said that the friends of Mr. Douglas in Philadelphia were devoted to him, but it is the devotion of a shipwrecked party, who, when all hope is gone, clasp hands and sink beneath the waves in each others' embrace, rather than the enthusiastic feeling of the devotees of a rising political star.

The Breckinridge party, he says, is a small and insignificant cabal in respect to numbers; but respectable as to official position and the power of doing damage to the Douglas wing. The Bell and Everett party he says "is composed principally of a few disaffected straight Americans, who are opposed to the "Dutch plank" in the Chicago platform; a few dry-goods Democrats, who fancy that Market street is the hub of the universe, and that the "conciliation of the South" is the "first duty of mankind," and of a few old line Whigs, who went for Buchanan in 1856, but who cannot swallow Democracy as it now stands."

Of the Republican party and the results in November next, he says:

The only life seen in politics here is in the Republican and People's parties, for both still maintain their respective organizations, although working for the same candidates, and espousing the same general principles. Each ward has its rail splitting and wide-awake clubs. If Pennsylvania is to elect the next President, the result may be readily arrived at, in view of the present condition of things here. The Democracy are so divided and demoralized, as to have no spirit for the contest; while their best exertions only tend to their own damage in the approaching contest. The Bell and Everett ... have commenced to ... but little, and it will harm the Democrats quite as much as it will the opposition. The Republicans and People's parties, upon the other hand, are cordially united, and with the prestige of harmony and recent success in other States, it will be strange if they do not carry Pennsylvania by a handsome majority, both in October and November.

BABY LOST AND THE MOTHER DIDN'T KNOW IT.—Quite an interesting scene took place at the Tennessee depot yesterday afternoon, under the following circumstances: Just before the time of the departure, a darkey came running down the platform with a baby—yes, a live baby—in his arms, calling out, "Who's lost a baby? Who's lost a baby?" No one claiming it, the darling of its mother, our African friend poked his head in the ladies car, exclaiming, in quite a melodious voice, "Who lost dis chile?" when a lady arose and exclaimed—"God bless me—I forget the darling little ...!" The baby was placed in its mother's arms, when the darkey retired, highly delighted in his having restored the little one to its careless mama.—*Lynchburg (Va.) Republican.*

WE ARE OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
LACE MANTLES,
Lace Shawls,
... ROBES,
Silk Mantles, Parasols, Choice Silks,
And Summer Dress Goods of every kind.
ANY QUANTITY OF
STARK MILL BAGS at $22.50
Per Hundred.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 and 169 Lake street.

SUMMER HOSIERY,
GLOVES
(With the exception of Alexandre's Kids,)
AND PARASOLS
AT
COST.
Now is the time for Ladies, Gentlemen, Children and Infants to lay in a Years Stock.
A. GRAVES,
NO. 78 ... LAKE STREET ... NO. 78

WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT of a few more of those superb
WATCH GUARD RIBBONS.
A. GRAVES 78 Lake street.

FLAGS!—FLAGS!—FLAGS!—
BANNERS,
Ensigns! Ensigns!!
Of every size and description constantly on hand, and made to order at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES
—BY—
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TWINES, CORDAGE AND HEAVY COTTON GOODS.
We have at all times the largest stock west of New York of Manilla and Tar Rope, Duck, Oakum and Hemp Cords, Bags, Bagging and Burlaps, ... Gill-Net Twine, Canvas, ... Awnings and Tarpaulings.
COTTON, FLAX and HEMP TWINES,
Of every description.
205 and 207 South Water Street,
Corner of Wells, Chicago.
G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER.

FALL TRADE.—1860.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
NO. 31 & 33 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Importers and Jobbers of Goods
FOR
MENS' WEAR.
They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers,
BROWN, BLACK, BLUE AND ALL COLORS OF
CASTOR BEAVERS.
SILK AND VALENTIA VESTINGS of all grades and styles.
SATINETTS of all grades and styles.
ALSO
A full and complete stock of
Tailor's Trimmings.
Agents for
SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

RICHMOND & CO.,
Agents for the
New York Central R. R., Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R., Troy & Erie and Troy and Western Lines on the Erie Canal,
and (running in connection with the above) the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line on the Lakes, consisting of
FOURTEEN FIRST CLASS PROPELLERS.
Will contract freight at the lowest rates to and from all the principal points East, via steam on the Lakes and Rail or Canal between Buffalo and Albany.
Also, freight contracted to and from
PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA
At Lower Rates than by any other route.
Office No. 1 Clark, cor. South Water-st.

SKIRTS,
SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
Skirts, Skirts, Skirts,
SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
—AT—
20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75, 100, 125, 150 CENTS.
THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY
AT T. B. CARTER'S,
No. 136 ... Lake Street ... No. 136
CHICAGO, ILL.

Smith, Pollard & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
191 SOUTH WATER STREET. 191
Have now in store a large stock of
GROCERIES,
Which we offer to purchasers at a very
SMALL ADVANCE FROM COST.
Our stock consists in part of
TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, SYRUPS,
And ALL OTHER ARTICLES
Usually Kept in a Grocery Store.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS WISHING TO PURCHASE GROCERIES
Will please give us the pleasure of showing them our goods and prices.
SMITH, POLLARD & CO.,
191 ... South Water Street ... 191

No. 37 Lake St., | IRON BLOCK | No. 43 Wabash av.
REMOVAL.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite, to the above spacious stores in
Burch's Iron Block,
Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions.
Customers will always find us with full lines of known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of
Woolens, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.
We shall continue our motto,
"LOW PRICES WIN,"
And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

BARNUM'S GREAT
VARIETY STORE
Re-opened at 138 Lake Street,
With an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of
TOYS, FANCY GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
WILLOW WARE,
FISHING TACKLE,
Worsteds of all Kinds, &c., &c., &c.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
SUPPLIED AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Barnum Brothers,

177 - RANDOLPH - ST. - 177
Third Store East of Briggs House.
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
I have now on hand ... a large and varied stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,
with a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
... to which I would invite the attention of Merchants, Housekeepers, and others.
... 177 Randolph street.

HUGHES, DUPUY & ...,
IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
341 Broadway, New York, 341.
OFFER to the Trade, a LARGE ... assortment of FANCY GOODS, ...
All of which they offer to the Trade at the lowest market ...

WIDE-AWAKE UNIFORMS.
O. M. SPEARS, Jr., ...
J. & A. HERZOG,
HATS, CAPS & FURS,
No. 65 Lake Street.
Continue to supply the Wide-Awake Uniforms complete, ...

STARK MILL BAGS
At $23.75 Per Hundred.
E. PALMER,
112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

FOR IRONING DAY THIS WARM WEATHER
Van Schaack
Will be sure to please Housekeepers from the great variety of Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges,
CHARCOAL FURNACES ...
FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 and 6 Irons,
FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 Irons and a Boiler ...
LAUNDRY STOVES, for 17 Irons.
TAILORS' HEATERS, ...
Westlake's Patent Stove Furnaces,
Cheap, Convenient, Valuable.
Bakes, Broils, ... and Heats Flat Irons ...
☞ General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.
47 ... STATE STREET ...

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS!
☞ 1860 ☜
NEW STYLES BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.
BOYS CLOTHING AT Putnam's.
NEW STYLES BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.
FOR ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING FOR Men and Boys, GO TO THE EASTERN CLOTHING EMPORIUM, 116 Randolph Street, 116.

MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE
Ice Cream Freezer,
AS IMPROVED FOR 1859-60.
The only Freezer constructed on Scientific Principles, with a REVOLVING Can and SPIRAL Beater ... it as fast as frozen.
The most rapid in freezing with the least quantity of Ice.
The most economical in cost, as it is the most simple and durable in structure. For sale at
VAN SCHAACK'S,
47 ... STATE STREET ...
☞ General Dealer in Housekeeping Goods.

FANS! FANS! FANS! FANS!
Pearl Stick, in White, Blue, Cherry, Red.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Pearl Stick, Plain, Spangled, Silvered, Embroidered.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Ivory Stick, in White, Blue, Cherry, Red.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Ivory Stick, Silvered, Painted, Embroidered.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandal Wood Stick, in Silk, Crape, Linen.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandal Wood, Com. Straight, Round and Broad ...
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Plain Linen, Spanish and Mourning Fans.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Opera, Bridal and Party Fans, all Patterns.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Palm Leaf, Plain Palm Leaf, Trimmed, all Styles.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
All Kinds, All Prices, from 5 cents to ...
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE-ST.

Garters. Garters. Garters.
Embroidered in Silk and Velvet.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
Wire Elastics, in Kid, Linen and Cotton.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
In Pink, in Blue, in White, in Red.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
All Sorts and Sizes, All Patterns and Prices.
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE STREET

TO GRAIN DEALERS,
WAREHOUSE RECEIPT BOOKS,
Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
GRAIN CONTRACT BOOKS,
Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
GRAIN ORDER BOOKS,
Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
CAR GRAIN BOOKS,
Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
WAREHOUSE RECEIVING AND SALES BOOKS,
Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
RAILROAD, CANAL AND LAKE SHIPPING BILLS,
Manufactured and for sale by
Jones, Perdue & Small,
STATIONERS, BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND JOB PRINTERS,
123 ... LAKE STREET ... 123

SCALES! SCALES!
SAFES! SAFES!!
The largest and best stock of the above articles are always to be found at the DURYEE & FORSYTH Manufacturing Company's Western Depot,
183 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.
They have also on hand
HAY, PORK, FLOUR, DORMANT, PORTABLE PLATFORM, and all other description of SCALES, and a full assortment of TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES, SUGAR MILLS, &c., &c.
☞ The Company will sell at the lowest possible rates and all will do well to call at 183 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

GO TO
JOHN D. PARK'S,
124 LAKE ST.,
FOR
HALL'S BALSAM,
CHRISTIE'S
AGUE BALSAM,
SCOVILL'S
BLOOD AND LIVER
SYRUP,
AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
AYER'S
SARSAPARILLA,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
AND ALL
POPULAR FAMILY
MEDICINES.
ALSO FOR
PURE SPARKLING
AND
STILL CATAWBA WINES,
GO TO
124 LAKE STREET.

ICE PITCHERS,
Water Coolers,
FRUIT JARS,
—AND—
JELLY CANS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
At the City Crockery Store of
Bowen Brothers,
No. 73 ... LAKE STREET ...

J. D. GOODNO, Surgeon Artist,
And Manufacturer of
Goodno's Improved Artificial Leg,
... West Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Special Notices.
☞ Why does Cristadoro's ...
☞ Invigorate the System.— ...
☞ Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Su...
☞ Pimples and Skin Diseases ...
P. P. P.
Park's Prickly Plaste...
FANS! ...
☞ Meyers' Miraculous Vermin...
☞ Bourbon Whisky Bitte...
☞ Those who are Curious ...
☞ Barry's Tricopherous ...
☞ Congress Water.—Much ...
CONGRESS C. W. WATER.
☞ Brandreth's Pills vs. Sars...
"BOKER'S BITT...
Machinery, Hardware ...
PURE AIR AND PE...
FAY & COMPA...
Machinery De...
STATIONARY STEAM ...
Woodworth Planing M...
Doane's Patent Resawing ...
Doane's Stave and Barrel ...
Doane's Heading Lathes ...
Doane's Shingle Ma...
Dutch Anker B...
BOLTING CL...
Chicago Lead ...
STEWART'S COOKIN...

SAFETY FILM

Financial and Commercial.

COMMERCIAL.

Thursday Evening, July 31.

MONEY REVIEW.—During the past week a large quantity of rain has fallen, and on Saturday night a severe storm visited almost the entire center and northern portions of the State. We do not hear, however, of any serious damage done to the crops. The following comparative tables show the receipts and shipments of produce, etc., during the past week and since the 1st January, as compared with last year:

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR AT CHICAGO.

	This Week.	Corresponding Week, 1859.	Jan. 1, 1860.	Jan. 1, 1859.
Flour, bbls.	7,000	7,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Wheat, bush.	100,000	100,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Corn, bush.	100,000	100,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Oats, bush.	100,000	100,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Barley, bush.	100,000	100,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Rye, bush.	100,000	100,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total, bush.	500,000	500,000	50,000,000	50,000,000

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR FROM CHICAGO.

	This Week.	Corresponding Week, 1859.	Jan. 1, 1860.	Jan. 1, 1859.
Flour, bbls.	7,000	7,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Wheat, bush.	100,000	100,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Corn, bush.	100,000	100,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Oats, bush.	100,000	100,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Barley, bush.	100,000	100,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Rye, bush.	100,000	100,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total, bush.	500,000	500,000	50,000,000	50,000,000

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR FROM CHICAGO.

	This Week.	Corresponding Week, 1859.	Jan. 1, 1860.	Jan. 1, 1859.
Flour, bbls.	7,000	7,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Wheat, bush.	100,000	100,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Corn, bush.	100,000	100,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Oats, bush.	100,000	100,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Barley, bush.	100,000	100,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Rye, bush.	100,000	100,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total, bush.	500,000	500,000	50,000,000	50,000,000

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
Receipts	7,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Shipments	7,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

CLEVELAND MARKET.—July 28.—The market is steady and prices generally are unchanged. Receipts of grain, as reported to the Board are 27 cars and one boat load, or 14,000 bushels wheat, 1 and 1 boat load corn, 2,000 bushels rye, 70 bbls white wheat double extra flour, and 70 bbls white wheat double extra flour. Many mills are at 30. We have steady, with sales of 2 cars red at $1 ; 2 do at $1 01 ; 4 do at $1 02 ; 2,000 bu red from store at $1 02 ; 1 car white at $1 03 ; 4 cars white on track at $1 10 ; 1 do at $1 10 ; 1 car red and white at $1 08 and $1 10 transferred. Corn—Sales at 44 @ 45c. Oats—Sale of 300 bushels from store at 31c.

TOLEDO MARKET, July 30.—The wheat market exhibits a better feeling to day, and sales are to a fair amount, though sellers are generally unwilling to accept quotations currently paid. Flour—Sales 100 bbls extra at $4 ; 200 do at $4 25. Wheat—Sales 1,000 bu red at $1 ; 1,000 do at $1 01 ; 1,000 bu do at same ; 2,000 bu do at $1 02 ; 2,000 bu do at $1 03 ; 2,000 bu do at $1 04 ; 2,000 bu do at $1 05 ; 2,000 bu do p. t. ; 1,000 bu white at $1 05 ; 2,000 bu do at same, and 6,000 bu p. t. Corn—No sales reported.

MILWAUKEE MARKET.—July 30.—Flour—The market for dome is dull, and lumbering prices. The only transaction we heard of was a sale of 100 brls "Milwaukee Steam Mills" (new) at $3 25 delivered. Rye flour has declined 19@25c, with a sale of 20 brls at $4 25@4 50. Wheat—Receipts 950 bu. Prices improving. Sales 250 bu No. 1 spring at 96@97c; 200 bu Chicago, p. t. Extra Spring, 97@98c. Sales were as follows: 2,000 bu at 97c; 1,000 bu at 97½c; 1,000 bu at 98c; 1,000 bu at 98½c; 1,000 bu at 99c; 1,000 bu at 99½c; 1,000 bu at 99½c; 1,000 bu at 99½